The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

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SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in seven States for opposing the laws of the Union, and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary. Now, therefore, I ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States, forty-two thousand and ninety-four volunteers, to serve for a period of three years unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization will be made known through the Department of War; and I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War. And I further direct the enlistment for not less than one nor more than three years of eighteen thousand seamen in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy. The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, together with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as assembled. In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the cooperation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with those of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

(Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

The hopes of the last week, erected upon the assumption that Maryland was becoming conservative, have been rudely dispelled here by the vote of the Senate of that State yesterday, ordering to a third reading its bill to provide for the public safety. This bill places the entire military power of the State in the hands of Gov. HICKS and five avowed and well-known Secessionists, and removes every restriction and safeguard interposed by past legislation to save the people from the consequences of a rash and irresponsible employment of the military forces. The Senate is the most conservative branch of the Legislature, and yet it passed this dangerous measure to a third reading by eighteen to eleven.

If it becomes a law, it is useless to close our eyes to the fact that while during the last week the most strenuous efforts have been made to save Baltimore from destruction by creating the impression that the State is conservative, the Legislature has been engaged in perfecting arrangements which shall put the State practically and effectually into the hands of the Disunionists, whenever the hour comes.

These evidences have startled the Administration, I have reason to believe. It looks as though Maryland must of necessity be occupied by Federal forces.

That the rebel leaders will resort to the most desperate means to get control of Maryland there is every reason to believe. Her secession is the key to their designs against Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS tickles the ear of the South, and stimulates enlistments by holding out the idea of capturing Washington by a grand military movement. His followers believe in it religiously. I know one resident of this city who left his home some time since, and whose family expect him back soon, with the Southern army. I know another, an intelligent man, but a rabid Secessionist, who is now in Virginia, and who only a day or two since gravely and sincerely announced that Washington would be captured by the Confederate forces, of whom he numbers one, but DAVIS never has had an idea of taking Washington by assault. He expected once to *steal* it by the aid of treachery and imbecility here, but the day of that hope has long since passed, and he relies now entirely on the expectation that by the secession of Virginia and Maryland the city will become untenable for the Government, and will be abandoned. If Maryland puts herself in hostility to the Federal Government, and is not subjugated, of course Washington would be untenable, for it would continue as now cut off from prompt means of communication with the outer world. Hence the importance to the Disunionists to have Maryland in their hands.

The loyal States should not be deceived at this crisis, and it behooves every good citizen of Maryland also to resist their betrayal by the Legislature, for secession is to them subjugation, even though at the expense of desolation ann extermination.

The columns of United States forces are now moving towards Baltimore. Their arrival will probably settle the question one way or the other. If resisted, everybody will know that it is war, and will act accordingly; and, if not resisted, they must occupy and hold the State, to protect its loyal citizens from ruin at the hands of the so-called Committee of Safety.

The Administration will not hesitate to let fall on Maryland's head whatever calamities she shall herself make a necessity.

Meanwhile Fort McHenry has been reinforced, and well supplied within the last few days, and the War Department feels quite easy on that score. Baltimore lies at the mercy of Fort McHenry. I state facts, and do not wish to be understood to fulminate threats.

MISS POWELL, and the other New-York ladies who came on to proffer their services to aid in attending the sick and wounded, arrived last night by coach from Baltimore, having passed through that city. They were treated with courtesy everywhere, although Miss POWELL'S "Union Bonnet" seems to have excited some feeling among the Secessionists. She confirms the statement that while there is some Union feeling in Baltimore, there is more of sullen hate, and that no reliance can be placed on the loyalty of the people at present.

The ladies conversed freely with Southern gentlemen while on the way hither, defending with spirit the position of the North. At Havre de Grace some graceless scoundrel enneavored to detain them by urging them to keep their seats in the cars until the steamer for Baltimore should arrive, which he said would not be for two hours. They declined his advice, and went at once aboard the steamer, which started in fifteen minutes. The brave spirit and patriotic devotion of these ladies do honor to the nation.

Capt. MEIGS arrived to-day, on his return from Fort Pickens, which he reports cannot be now reduced dá six months siage.

We have official advices here, that Hampton Roads and James River are already strictly blockaded by the *Cumberland*, the *Monticello*, the *Yaukee* and some steam-tugs S.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3—6 P. M.

The President's proclamation, calling out the 83,000 additional land and naval forces, of which you were advised on Monday last, was issued to-day.

Further advices from Baltimore to-night, announce numerous Union meetings there last evening, but unfortunately the Secessionists have the organizations and arms chiefly in their hands.

ROBERT MCLANE and two other Maryland Commissioners arrived to-night, with PRESCOTT SMITH, Master of Transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Their mission is to induce the Secretary of War to permit them to reopen the railroad between here and Baltimore for public accommodation. Great inconvenience is now experienced by the traveling public from the crossing of that route, without the provision of any substitute. Many parties having business here have been turned back from Philadelphia during the last day or two—among them members of Congress and others whose mission hither was to remove women and children from the District.

Letters from influential Bostonians indicate that five millions of the new loan will be taken there at par. Rhode Island will probably do equally well for her proportion, and we await with interest to see what New-York will do. The question to be solved now is simply one as to whether the capatalists of the country are ready to sustain the Government practically by sustaining its credit, and those who bid for the loan it is hoped will have a patriotic eye to the moral effect to be produced, quite as much as to the value of the stock as an investment,—especially as nobody can doubt its safety.

The remainder of the Sixty-Ninth regiment came in to-day, about 800 strong—making in all now in town about 13,000. Although they have undergone great privations, they are in fine spirits, and ready for any emergency. They are quartered at present in some vacant buildings on Pennsylvania avenue, near Kirkwood's. The men are all well. They were compelled to camp out the nights on the road, and suffered much from cold, dampness, and privations. Many of them complain bitterly and justly that temporary barracks have not been provided on the road, which might be done in one day.

ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, some of them, have been boisterous to-day, and are under arrest, but the great body of them behave very well. They are quartered now in the Represtatives' Hall. They complain that the Government does not supply their physical wants. One said to me that he was perfectly willing to fight and be shot, but didn't know as he wanted to be starved to death. Upon being asked whether they were sick any coming down on the boat, one replied "No, he didn't know what they had to get sick on, as he hadn't had anything to eat since he left the engine house, six days ago." They bear their privations well, and manifest due respect for their officers, with an evident desire to appear well in the eyes of the people and the Government.

Gov. SPRAGUE and Staff, of Rhode Island, will return home, probably to-morrow. His official duties call him away for a few days, when he will return, bringing with him necessary provisions and comforts for his troops. When asked to draw a requisition on the Government for what was necessary, Col. BURNSIDE replied: "We need nothing, Sir, for their mouths, from the Government; Rhode Island and her Governor will attend to their wants." The artillery are now stationed in the basement of the Patent Office.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment received to-day the remainder of their baggage from Baltimore, which was lost there on the 19th of April, including the officers' regimentals and medicine chests, which were very much needed.

There are in the hospital at the Capital to-day only six inmates. This, out of a body of three thousand men, is remarkable, especially when the mode of life has been so suddenly changed from luxury and plenty to privation and want.

The President will probably order here the Massachusetts First and Tenth Regiments, and two additional from New-York.

Gen. BUTLER arrived to-day from Annapolis. His Aid says the men are nearly all well. Only about twenty-five hundred remained there, but three thousand were expected in steamers already reported, before morning. They have been hardly worked upon small provisions. The people there, after they found that it was useless to make resistance or show ill-temper, treated them kindly and respectfully, but charged most enormous and swindling prices for everything. The men took turns in transferring baggage, arms, and heavy artillery, laying railroad tracks, guarding the route, &c. In many instances they were without food upwards of thirty-two hours. Many of them fell down while at work, from hunger and exhanstion. The men divided their rations and money like brothers, without regard to rank or regiment. The best of good nature prevailed throughout, and, in every respect, the Government should feel proud of the men who have volunteered to its defence, and accomplished so much.

The Twelfth Regiment of New-York has been transferred from Trinity Church to Philharmonic Hall, on F-street, where they have good quarters, and are well cared for.

The Worchester, Mass., Battalion sailed from Annapolis this morning with sealed orders, for some point unknown. One idle rumor has it that they are ordered to Fort Pickens, and another that they are to come up the Potomac and reconnoitre the Virginia coast. It will be found that they have gone to some other point than either of these.

As the New-York Fire Zouaves approached the mouth of the Bay, they hailed two schooners with quite a body of men on board. For some time they did not show their colors, and the boys thought they had caught a secession prize, but the sight of a howitzer and the troops under arms soon brought the Stars and Stripes to the mast head of the schooner. The Zouaves gave them rousing cheers, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and allowed them to go on.

The State Department has received advices from Mr. CORWIN, from Havana, by the same steamer as your correspondence. They contain little of interest except his views concerning home matters, and calling for some further instructions concerning our Mexican policy.

The Treasury will not pay the Clerks of the Departments until the end of the present month, making two months of arrearages. Most claims upon the Treasury for postal service, etc., are now paid by drafts on New-York and Boston, as the gold is needed here for army purposes.

It is surmised that an early move will be made to retake Harper's Ferry and invest Richmond with Federal troops, making that the headquarters of the regular army. This can be easily accomplished, with very little if any loss of life or treasure; will put a stop to JEFF. DAVIS' treasonable work under the very shadow of the Capital, and form a nucleus around which the Union men in Virginia, Maryland, and the other Border States can rally to overthrow the traitors who now wield for the most part the government of those States. A chief point to be gained is to secure Richmond. We shall then have Virginia sure, and from that point let all the movements for the suppression of JEFF. DAVIS radiate.

Three families arrived at the National to day, from Richmond, having left because, being Northern people and for the Union, they were so much harrassed that they did not deem it safe to remain. The Union feeling there, they say, occasionally manifests itself, but is stifled at the first show of life. There are but few soldiers there, and those badly provided, ill-tempered and dissatisfied. A report had been received that BEAUREGARD and JEFF. DAVIS, with five thousand men, were on their way to Richmond. The people had waited five days for them, and had made up their minds that they did not intend to come.

Capt. GILBERT KNAPP has been restored to the revenue service.

G. W. COFF has been appointed Collector at Champlain, N. Y., PETER W. MARTIN, Collestor at Newark, N. J., and SYLVESTER BIRDSALL, Collector at Camden, S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1861.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia herself does not meditate an advance on Washington. The Confederate States must act in the matter. Their throwing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as in consequence of the apprehension that the gathering of a large military force here is designed ultimately to invade the South.

CHARLES TIBBETS, a member of the Rhode Island Regiment, married SARAH BEASELEY, one of the Daughters of the Regiment, last night.

Capt. MEIGS returned here to-day from a recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which he says is so reinforced and otherwise strengtheded, as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

Despatches to-day received from the commandant of Fortress Monroe and the commander of the squadron in that vicinity, state that the mouth of James River and Hampton Roads are already under strict and impassible blockade.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived to-night, during a drenching rain.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STRICTURES OF THE PRESS UPON THE ADMINISTRATION—THE POSITION OF MARYLAND—INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Members of the Administration complain of the course of a portion of the New-York Press, which they think has been unjust in some of its strictures based upon misinformation or want of information relative to the true condition of affairs here. There is more or less of ground for these complaints; but the Administration is itself to blame in some degree, because it has failed to give the respectable Press proper facilities for obtaining information for the public, such as would calm the popular mind.

In the absence of positive knowledge that the Administration were doing anything worthy of the occasion, both Press and public assumed that they were doing nothing,—and this assumption lashed the public mind of the North into an agony of apprehension, excitement and indignation. All this might be saved by a slight expenditure of time devoted to the representatives at Washington of the New-York Press.

I learn to-day that there is no truth in the rumor that there was any opposition in the Cabinet to the reinforcement of Fort Monroe. On that and all other points in relation to the pending crisis, the Cabinet have been a unit since the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Administration claim that the record will show in due time that they have fully appreciated the situation of public affairs, and have been constant and energetic in forwarding measures for the effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Fault has been found with the President for ordering back the Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville, in Maryland; but it appears that originally Gen. SCOTT sent them the most emphatic order to come through Baltimore at every hazard. They replied that they were unarmed, and then the order to return to Pennsylvania was sent them.

It is true that the President said to the Baltimore Committee that he would send no more troops through that city for the present; but this was a military necessity, springing out of the fact that the Capital was then in imminent danger, and that it was of the first importance to get sufficient force here for the preservation of the public archives. It would have required a week to enable a sufficient body of troops to get to and fight their way through Baltimore, and in that time Washington might have been in the hands of a Virginia mob and irretrievable mischief accomplished. Now that the Federal City is safe, and there is force to spare for operations elsewhere, the people will learn in time that the Administration is ready to take a bold lead in vindicating the majesty of the Government.

It is due to Mr. SEWARD to say, that nothing could be more unjust than the doubts of him in the present emergency, which have been so freely expressed. Time will vindicate the wisdom of his policy of conciliation at the beginning. It was proper and necessary, not only in order that the rebellious States might have one more opportunity to return to reason and loyalty, but also in order that, if they persisted in disloyalty, they might be placed thoroughly in the wrong. It was necessary for them to disabuse the public mind of the idea that this is a partisan struggle—for, had LINCOLN at once, upon his inauguration, proceeded to measures of force, tens of thousands who to-day stand by him heartily, would have considered his movement as the initiation of a "Republican war." The policy of conciliation at the beginning has resulted in a thorough union of the people, and the forgetfulness of all party lines.

But since the hour when the policy of conciliation had completed its work, and sterner means of dealing with the rebels had arrived, and the new Administration had got the machinery of Government fairly under control, no man has been more decided, more active, or more advanced in shaping the war policy than has Mr. SEWARD. This his associates say freely, and the secret history of the day will establish the fact whenever it can be made public.

Let the war spirit of the people, then, keep up its heat. There will be occasion for it all; but let there be patience as well as courage. The movements of Government seem slow to those who are anxious for an instant fight; but SCOTT leads the army, and in the hour when his ripe judgment announces that the country is ready, the blow will be surely struck.

The reports that batteries were being erected on the Virginia bank of the Potomac proves untrue,—at least the scouting parties sent in search had been unable to find them. Whenever such works are attempted to be thrown up, a force will be sent immediately to destroy them.

There is no reason why all the transport steamers should not come directly up the river hereafter.

The Navy Department has authorized the charter of ten steamers at New-York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy to aid in the Southern blockade. S.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE MAILS—THE SECESSIONIST FORCES IN VIRGINIA—WHISKY AND EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

No mails for the last ten days, but New-York papers of yesterday by express. Why our revered Government does not forward letters *vid* the Potomac, if it cannot by Annapolis, is a mystery. There are no batteries on the banks, and nothing to prevent both provisions, troops and mails from being brought up the river. All the South is shut up by a thick cloud to us, and if to-morrow morning our ears should be greeted by the thunder of Secessionist cannon on the heights over the Potomac, scarcely any one would be surprised. I walked over to Georgetown yesterday. The heights manifestly command all the hills over the river, and though a mortar from Arlington Heights could shell the White House, the enemy could be soon driven out. As one strides the ground, it becomes clear the rebels never could have thought of attacking the city, without help from within. To cross a broad river in face of an enemy like Gen. SCOTT, with only a thousand men is a piece of foolhardiness which even Southern Secessionists never could have contemplated unless they expected aid from traitors within our lines. The residents here say that Sunday night week was the dangerous time. There was no doubt that a large number of Secessionists were in the city, either residents or strangers; the United States officers (since resigned,) though they might not all act against the Government, were not to be depended on and would demoralize the others. A detachment of the mob was expected from Baltimore to coöperate with the traitors inside, and the Secessionists from Alexandria. Probably one providential circumstance that defeated the plans, was the fact that the Baltimore mob had shut themselves in by burning the bridges and tearing up the rails, when the preparations by Gen. SCOTT and the patrol-guards, established by CASSIUS CLAY and others, alarmed the insurgents. It is a good thing to remember that some of our most peaceful citizens and literary men shouldered the musket and slept on the floors with arms in their hands during those trying times. All these things saved the city. Let us not forget them hereafter when Washington has become the ancient and honored Capital of a nation of one hundred millions of *freemen*. All danger has passed now. Even if fifty thousand men were encamped across the Potomac, they would not dare to pass the river in the face of the army posted here. Yet we are alarmingly near the points of concentration of their troops. Harper's Ferry, where they are said to have 4,000, can scarcely be more than 50 miles distant, and a portion of that is traversed by a railway. Richmond, where their forces are rated from 5,000 to 25,000, is 130 miles by rail; and Lynchburgh, where they expect to concentrate 10,000 next week, is 170 miles by rail to Alexandria.

Intelligent Southern men here say that it is utterly impossible for Virginia to feed a large army; that her supplies—never very plentiful—are much cut off now, and she can get no food from the South and West. When you hear of her 145,000 militia, it must be remembered how small a portion of that can be spared from the farms and the slaves; and when we hear of large bodies of men being forwarded from the South, we must bear in mind how extremely difficult it is for the wealthiest and most powerful communities to support armies, and transport them over great distances. The South has no money and no spare food—how can she undertake such vast enterprises? It is significant in this connection, that the 2,000 South Carolina troops which passed through Wilmington, N. C., have dwindled down to 600 when they reach Richmond; and people here smile at Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation, sending back volunteers who are flocking to Richmond,—the fact being that he has neither arms nor supplies for them.

I heard yesterday, from persons who had just been in Richmond, that the town was perfectly wild with whisky and excitement. The immediate capture of Washington, however, was not considered certain. I could get no trustworthy information as to the number of troops. You may rely upon it, though, that they will be certainly *as slow* as we are in equipping regiments, and probably far slower. Union men—old residents from Fairfax County, and other places—come in here continually, driven out by the traitors.

The great advantage of the rebels is in their officers. Some of the best officers of both army and navy have deserted to them. Col. (now Gen.) LEE is worth a whole battalion of ordinary men. Our leading officers—and I believe Gen. SCOTT may fairly be included—are cautious or old, and unused or distinclined to bold, active measures. I doubt whether all of them would consent to taking part in an aggressive campaign in Virginia; still, in this I may be doing them injustice. There are some noble-minded Southern men who have continued loyal to the flag through all these difficult times. They are men whom, hereafter, a grateful country should remember. But what shall we say of such a man as MAURY, who, if any official anywhere, belonged especially to his country and not his State, who had drawn for full twenty years a generous support from this Government, and now, in her hour of peril, meanly abandoned her without even having the grace to explain or declare his resignation to the Department which supported him. Thank heaven! that the cause of Science, which never owned Mr. MAURY as one of her true sons, will bear none of the stain of this treachery.

In this time of need of good officers, it should surely be a point of honor with those civilians who have received their education at West Point, to offer their services either on the staffs or as drill officers.

I have been unable as yet to obtain any rightly drawn information, how the uprising of the North is received at the South. I think the masses never will know or care much about it, they are so besotted with whisky and self-conceit; the well-informed regard it as another instance of the judicial blindness and madness which have seized on our people, and the leaders are spurred by it to more tremendous efforts to leap the gulf which yawns before them. It is war, war—war to the knife.

Your pointed and vigorous article of Tuesday on the destruction of the Norfolk Navy-yard has just reached the city, and as I had a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy on the very matter last night, I can give you perhaps some explanation of the unfortunate affair. The whole calamity, I believe, is a part of the legacy of treachery and incompetency bequeathed to us by the last Administration. The failure of the wide and skillful plan of FLOYD and his associates was to place our Navy-yards under old and timid men, who were loyal, while all their under-officers were to be Secessionists. This was the case at Pensacola and Norfolk. The Administration, remember, had only been in power six weeks when this occurred—all machinery disordered; traitors in every Department; an utterly anomalous state of things to be provided for, and the legal fiction to be preserved that the Border States were loyal, and the fear constantly of stirring up outbreaks by vigorous measures, (a fear since seen to be weak, but very pardonable then;) then, in addition, a Commodore at the Norfolk Station, loyal and honest, but whose timidity, or the treachery of whose under-officers, could not be known.

These were their difficulties. Norfolk Navy-yard is not a defensible position; accordingly, Commodore MACAULAY was ordered to swing the *Merrimac* into the stream, and to make preparations for getting so much of the *material* as was possible out, as well as the shipping, and, *in the last emergency*, to destroy all that he could not defend or save. He disobeyed the first order through timidity; he was bullied and frightened by his young Secessionist officers; did not threaten the town with the guns of the *Cumberland*, as he should have done; did nothing that was manly and courageous, and just as a steamer was on the way from Fort Monroe, by orders of the Department, with men and arms to help him, he, in his confusion and terror, scuttled all the ships, which at once were obliged to be burned to keep them out of the hands of the enemy. This, I think, is substantially the true account, though I may have misstated some minor circumstances, and if ever an officer deserved cashiering it is Commodore MACAULAY. The courts, however, must determine that.

The loss is enormous—I suspect even greater than the public is aware of. The number of cannon alone taken is *over one thousand*, though, of course, a large proportion are unserviceable.

Three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder were captured by the rebels at this point, before their destruction by the Commodore. The most valuable portion of the stores and shipping could have been saved, unquestionably, by a bold and skillful officer.

You will hear of other such disgraceful defeats—be sure of it—if some of these comfortable old gentlemen remain in their present places in army and navy. FEDERALIST.

THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT—WASHINGTON LIKE A EUROPEAN CITY—ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, May 2.

Now that our fever has passed away, and Baltimore has returned to her senses, I think we must all admit that we were a little too hot. It shows how utterly new a thing war is to this country, that a comparatively small, unprotected city like Baltimore, should dare to throw herself before the march of advancing armies, such as were coming from the North, and equally that we should talk of burning and razing the city. Let us remember that burning cities where women and children live, and private property and works of art are preserved, is a thing of past and more uncivilized warfare, unless it occur in a battle, or where some imperative necessity demands it. Such reckless acts of destruction sow seeds of rancor and hate which never die. Bear in mind how many years it took for us to forget the burning of the Washington public buildings, though they were more fairly the object of an enemy's attack. Let us have a manly, humane, civilized warfare on our part—no Vandalism or ruthless revenge. Of course it will be a bitter struggle, and we shall be tempted to commit acts of violence which the victims will remember with hate forever. But humanity and civilization can restrain and direct our wrath.

It strikes me, moreover, when I am here on the ground, that our people are a great deal too impertinent with the Government. Remember our troops are mostly raw recruits; they need continual drill and the habits of camp life; they must be disciplined and hardened, and beside, many of them are but poorly armed and equipped. All these things should be remedied and considered before the Government makes the least move in advance. I have no doubt this delay, both here and in the camps is invaluable to us. The army will be far more ready for a campaign by the end of May, than it is now. There is every reason to believe that after the 5th of MAY, when the twenty days expire mentioned in the President's proclamation, he will be inclined and in part ready to make any aggressive campaign with Virginia to retake (preserving the legal fiction,) the property of the United States at Richmond and Norfolk. All private indications show that the Cabinet are for strong measures, and there is nothing yet to disprove a vigorous plan on the part of the President. I believe the majority of the reported interviews with Mr. Lincoln, and his jokes and phrases, are "got up" Let us have faith in our leaders as long as we can, and not suppose that a new army can be put in the field in a week.

Washington seems now more like a European city than it ever did before, for every third man is a soldier. Another resemblance to the Continent is in its poor hotels. I am at Willard's. In its best estate it was never any too good, but now, what with inattentive, disagreeable waiters, uncivil clerks, bad cookery, noise, bustle, general confusion and extravagant prices, it is by no means an agreeable home for a traveler.

The soldiers conduct themselves wonderfully well; still the discipline will have to be made much stricter. This frequenting of bars and saloons by men fully armed, and under considerable excitement, will have soon to be checked, or there will be some sad occurrences. I doubt, too, whether the allowing the wealthier regiments to take their comfortable meals at the hotels, while the poorer ones have to content themselves with Government rations—bacon and hard bread—is a good practice.

Very many families have left here both for South and North. One lady, in her fright, hastened off with her ten trunks, not knowing where to go, and landed in Alexandria, where she is still! The hotels are full of Union men, and you never hear a secession principle avowed.

This grand levy *en masse*, which is filling Washington, will have the effect desired; it will save the capital from any mob attack, and will to some degree overawe the South. But, as a permanent means for carrying on a great war, not much can be hoped from it. The true provision for that, is the raising of the 40,000 three years' volunteers, and the increase of the regular army. Gen. BUTLER is spoken of among military people as the probable Commander-in-Chief of the army which shall occupy Virginia. Perhaps the choice is made merely because he has shown more of youthful energy and capacity than any other of the leading officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday Evening, May 2, 1861.

I finish my letter at Annapolis, where Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves have just started for Washington in the cars. They looked splendidly, and were in the highest spirits. Lieut. HAMILTON, who has been indefatigable here, addressed some of them before their departure, and told them they had only one thing to look after. No one doubted their bravery, but many feared about their order and discipline, and they must show now that they could be as good soldiers as they were brave men. They cheered their reply. The Sixty-ninth are still guarding the road to Washington, and have their centre at Annapolis Junction.

As I have said before, they will make the best regiment that has gone out from New-York. They are hardy, powerful fellows, used to soldiers' fare and quarters, amenable to discipline, and eager for the fight. I have not much faith in our New-York *gentlemen* holding out a rough campaign, though I have no doubt their courage and spirit are equal to that of any corps. The Sixty-ninth are evidently *au fait* in camping. The pickets had built capital camps of brush and dirt for themselves, with good stores of firewood near for these cold nights. They are said to have captured one spy, and to have shot one man detected in taking up the rails—but these may be mere rumors of their prowess.

There are about three thousand men now in Annapolis. The Eighth are apparently detailed as the permanent garrison of this point. The greatest confusion still prevails here in civil matters. The officers complain that they are mere emigrant runners and passenger agents, and that they can do nothing else but write passes for passengers. Gen. BUTLER lately expressed their feeling in an extinguisher, which he put on a traveler, who naturally enough asked, "Where he was to sleep?" "My dear Sir," said the General, "do you consider me the chambermaid of this post?" But the fact is, the trouble is all the fault of the military men. A good New-York business man would make it all right in a few moments. The General, of course, should have nothing personally to do with passes, except in the last resort. They should simply detail a secretary to give passes, look after passengers and examine into suspicious characters, and have an office opened for this purpose, with the name upon it in large letters. Then all this confusion might be avoided. So with innumerable other matters. These gentlemen have not the indispensable business habit of putting off details on subordinates.

The rumor is current here of a combined march of United States forces from every side on Baltimore. But, on this side, there is plainly no such movement On the contrary, everything is being pressed towards Washington.

I fear yet for Maryland. The late debate in her Legislature looks squally. This absurd talk of an "invasion of her territory," in the march of her country's armies to protect *her* capital, has a very bad sound. Perhaps Providence destines her for the first warning of the terrible effects of secession. The Union men over the whole country are in no trifling humor now, and I tremble for the State or city that blocks their way. FEDERALIST.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., May 3, Via CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.

Great excitement was manifested here last night among the Union portion of the community, in regard to the bill constituting a Board of Public Safety, consisting of seven Commissioners who will take control of the military, arms and money from the hands of the Governor, and place them in the hands of the Secessionists, and disarm the Union men. A meeting was called, and with difficulty it was that rash measures were prevented.

Public opinion in the northern counties of the State is strong against the Legislature. The supposition is that the test vote in that body, last week, against secession, was only a blind.

Open threats of violent expulsion from the city, of the Baltimore delegation, should the bill be passed, are made.

Mr. YELLOTT, the author of the bill, is a violent Secessionist.

The Union men are stronger than ever, and will resist all such acts to the last. E. F. U.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3.

The act to create a Committee of Safety will pass the Legislature, and the Governor has no veto power to interpose, provided he should have the inclination.

The Union men are without arms, and already feel that the reign of terror is upon them. Their only hope is in the Federal Government. E. F. U.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3—P. M.

I have just received a dispatch from Frederick, stating that the most intense excitement prevailed there last night, growing out of the conspiracy of the Secessionists in the Legislature to plunge the State into revolution, but that the people were more calm to-day, waiting the action of the Senate. The minority are filibustering against the bill to prevent its immediate passage, in the hope that sufficient time may be gained to bring such a pressure to bear from all portions of the State as will intimidate the movers in the conspiracy.

From another source I learn that threats were made to mob YELLOT, Senator, and WALLIS, Delegate from Baltimore.

The dispatches from Frederick for the Associated Press are furnished by an *attaché* of the *Sun*, and to be properly appreciated, the fact that he is a Secessionist should be known.

The Union men here have quit their passive attitude, and are beginning to show vitality.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the Ward meeting to-night. Many Breckinridge Democrats participated, and the indications are that prompt measures will be adopted to save the State from the anarchy threatened by the act to create a Committee of Safety.

A military occupation of the city and State by the Federal troops would be now hailed with approbation, and upon this the safety of Maryland depends. This is the sentiment of nearly all loyal citizens, so far as I can hear.

I learn from a citizen from Baltimore County that United States troops had reached Parkton, five miles this side of the Maryland line, repairing the bridges and track as they proceeded. They are now moving towards Cockeysville.

A gentleman from Eastern Virginia states that great discontent exists because of the prospect of war being waged on her soil, and that a counter feeling to secession is there gaining ground.

Large orders are being received here from South Carolina and Georgia, for flour and provisions, accompanied by statements that the people are almost destitute of breadstuffs. No orders are filled, because of the blockade of the Chesapeake and the Southern ports.

Two hundred more troops were put into Fort McHenry last night, increasing the garrison to near five hundred men.

Norfolk boats did not leave to day, but it is said will do so to-morrow, under permit of the Secretary of War. E. F. U.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3.

Union Ward meetings were held to-night throughout the city. Delegates were elected to the City Convention to meet next Monday. The delegates meet to-morrow to take action relative to the Public Safety bill. Resolutions were adopted in all the Wards of the following purport: That we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will devote our fortunes and lives to defend their integrity against all revolutionary or violent assaults; that we regret the violent attack on the troops of the United States while peacefully marching through the city to protect the seat of Government, and indignantly repudiate making it a pretext to organize an armed mob, under the disguise of a special police, to place the city in a hostile attitude to the General Government; declaring abhorrence at the attempt of the Legislature to inaugurate a military despotism by the bill for the creation of a Board of Public Safety; that the persons named for said Board have not the confidence of the people, and we protest against the whole measure as an invasion on the prerogatives of the Governor, and a usurpation of the Executive power by the Legislature.

The meetings were largely attended, and very enthusiastic. A strong feeling of indignation was manifested against the proposed action of the Legislature.

Rumors are current that the United States troops have crossed the Maryland line, and are now moving towards the city.

The latest accounts from Frederick leave the Senate still on the Public Safety bill, which it omits last reading.

The Union men are battling it with various amendments and parliamentary tactics. There is a prospect of an all night Session. An intense feeling is aroused there.

The Senate adjourned without taking final action.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, May 3.

Passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of men. It is said they lack arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been the most marked.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CAIRO AND THE WESTERN RIVERS.

CAIRO, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

It is rumored that the Missourians are about planting a battery of heavy ordnance on the Mississippi River, opposite this point.

Gen. PILLOW has been appointed by Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, to supervise the erection of batteries and arrange other means of defence along the Mississippi River, at and above Memphis. A point just above Memphis; Randolph, 60 miles above, and Columbus, Ky., if it be allowed to be occupied, will be defended by batteries under Gen. PILLOW'S direction.

From St. Louis to Cairo there is over twenty feet depth of water, and Cairo is much inconvenienced by

Continued on Eighth Page.]

The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Treacherous Action of the Maryland Legislature.

INDIGNATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Union Feeling Fully Aroused Against it.

Condition of Affairs at the Federal Capital.

NO MORE TROOPS WANTED THERE.

Strict Blockade of the Virginia Ports.

THE SOUTH IN WANT OF PROVISIONS.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3.

The hopes of the last week, erected upon the assumption that Maryland was becoming conservative, have been rudely dispelled here by the vote of the Senate of that State yesterday, ordering to a third reading its bill to provide for the public safety. This bill places the entire military power of the State in the hands of Gov. HICKS and five avowed and well-known Secessionists, and removes every restriction and safeguard interposed by past legislation to save the people from the consequences of a rash and irresponsible employment of the military forces. The Senate is the most conservative branch of the Legislature, and yet it passed this dangerous measure to a third reading by eighteen to eleven.

If it becomes a law, it is useless to close our eyes to the fact that while during the last week the most strenuous efforts have been made to save Baltimore from destruction by creating the impression that the State is conservative, the Legislature has been engaged in perfecting arrangements which shall put the State practically and effectually into the hands of the Disunionists, whenever the hour comes.

These evidences have startled the Administration, I have reason to believe. It looks as though Maryland must of necessity be occupied by Federal forces.

That the rebel leaders will resort to the most desperate means to get control of Maryland there is every reason to believe. Her secession is the key to their designs against Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS tickles the ear of the South, and stimulates enlistments by holding out the idea of capturing Washington by a grand military movement. His followers believe in it religiously. I know one resident of this city who left his home some time since, and whose family expect him back soon, with the Southern army. I know another, an intelligent man, but a rabid Secessionist, who is now in Virginia, and who only a day or two since gravely and sincerely announced that Washington would be captured by the Confederate forces, of whom he numbers one, but DAVIS never has had an idea of taking Washington by assault. He expected once to *steal* it by the aid of treachery and imbecility here, but the day of that hope has long since passed, and he relies now chiefly on the expectation that by the secession of Virginia and Maryland the city will become untenable for the Government, and will be abandoned. If Maryland puts herself in hostility to the Federal Government, and is not subjugated, of course Washington would be untenable, for it would continue as now cut off from prompt means of communication with the outer world. Hence the importance to the Secessionists to have Maryland in their hands.

The loyal States should not be deceived at this crisis, and it behooves every good citizen of Maryland also to resist their betrayal by the Legislature, for secession is to them subjugation, even though at the expense of desolation ann extermination.

The columns of United States forces are now moving towards Baltimore. Their arrival will probably settle the question one way or the other. If resisted, everybody will know that it is war, and will act accordingly; and, if not resisted, they must occupy and hold the State, to protect its loyal citizens from ruin at the hands of the so-called Committee of Safety.

The Administration will not hesitate to let fall on Maryland's head whatever calamities she shall herself make a necessity.

Meanwhile Fort McHenry has been reinforced, and well supplied within the last few days, and the War Department feels quite easy on that score. Baltimore lies at the mercy of Fort McHenry. I state facts, and do not wish to be understood to fulminate threats.

MISS POWELL, and the other New-York ladies who came on to proffer their services to aid in attending the sick and wounded, arrived last night by coach from Baltimore, having passed through that city. They were treated with courtesy everywhere, although Miss POWELL'S "Union Bonnet" seems to have excited some feeling among the Secessionists. She confirms the statement that while there is some Union feeling in Baltimore, there is more of sullen hate, and that no reliance can be placed on the loyalty of the people at present.

The ladies conversed freely with Southern gentlemen while on the way hither, defending with spirit the position of the North. At Havre de Grace some graceless scoundrel enneavored to detain them by urging them to keep their seats in the cars until the steamer for Baltimore should arrive, which he said would not be for two hours. They declined his advice, and went at once aboard the steamer, which started in fifteen minutes. The brave spirit and patriotic devotion of these ladies do honor to the nation.

Capt. MEIGS arrived to-day, on his return from Fort Pickens, which he reports cannot be now reduced dA six months siage.

We have official advices here, that Hampton Roads and James River are already strictly blockaded by the *Cumberland*, the *Monticello*, the *Yaukee* and some steam-tugs

S.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 3, 1831.

From private sources, believed to be entirely reliable, it is ascertained that Virginia herself does not meditate an advance on Washington. The Confederate States must act in the matter. Their throwing troops into Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by the Southern Congress, as well as in consequence of the apprehension that the gathering of a large military force here is designed ultimately to invade the South.

CHARLES TIBBETS, a member of the Rhode Island Regiment, married SARAH BRADLEY, one of the Daughters of the Regiment, last night.

Capt. MEIGS returned here to-day from a recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which he says is so reinforced and otherwise strengthened, as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

Despatches to-day received from [the commandant of Fortress Monroe and the commander of the squadron in that vicinity, state that the mouth of James River and Hampton Roads are already under strict and impassible blockade.

The New-York Sixty-ninth Regiment arrived to-night, during a drenching rain.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STRICTURES OF THE PRESS UPON THE ADMINISTRATION—THE POSITION OF MARYLAND—INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

Members of the Administration complain of the course of a portion of the New-York Press, which they think has been unjust in some of its strictures based upon misinformation or want of information relative to the true condition of affairs here. There is more or less of ground for these complaints; but the Administration is itself to blame in some degree, because it has failed to give the respectable Press proper facilities for obtaining information for the public, such as would calm the popular mind.

In the absence of positive knowledge that the Administration were doing anything worthy of the occasion, both Press and public assumed that they were doing nothing,—and this assumption lashed the public mind of the North into an agony of apprehension, excitement and indignation. All this might be saved by a slight expenditure of time devoted to the representatives at Washington of the New-York Press.

I learn to-day that there is no truth in the rumor that there was any opposition in the Cabinet to the reinforcement of Fort Monroe. On that and all other points in relation to the pending crisis, the Cabinet have been a unit since the attack on Fort Sumter.

The Administration claim that the record will show in due time that they have fully appreciated the situation of public affairs, and have been constant and energetic in forwarding measures for the effectual suppression of the rebellion.

Fault has been found with the President for ordering back the Pennsylvania troops from Cockeysville, in Maryland; but it appears that originally Gen. SCOTT sent them the most emphatic order to come through Baltimore at every hazard. They replied that they were unarmed, and then the order to return to Pennsylvania was sent them.

It is true that the President said to the Baltimore Committee that he would send no more troops through that city for the present; but this was a military necessity, springing out of the fact that the Capital was then in imminent danger, and that it was of the first importance to get sufficient force here for the preservation of the public archives. It would have required a week to enable a sufficient body of troops to get to and fight their way through Baltimore, and in that time Washington might have been in the hands of a Virginia mob and irretrievable mischief accomplished. Now that the Federal City is safe, and there is force to spare for operations elsewhere, the people will learn in time that the Administration is ready to take a bold lead in vindicating the majesty of the Government.

It is due to Mr. SEWARD to say, that nothing could be more unjust than the doubts of him in the present emergency, which have been so freely expressed. Time will vindicate the wisdom of his policy of conciliation at the beginning. It was proper and necessary, not only in order that the rebellious States might have one more opportunity to return to reason and loyalty, but also in order that, if they persisted in disloyalty, they might be placed thoroughly in the wrong. It was necessary for them to disabuse the public mind of the idea that this is a partisan struggle—for, had LINCOLN at once, upon his inauguration, proceeded to measures of force, tens of thousands who to-day stand by him heartily, would have considered his movement as the initiation of a "Republican war." The policy of conciliation at the beginning has resulted in a thorough union of the people, and the forgetfulness of all party lines.

But since the hour when the policy of conciliation had completed its work, and sterner means of dealing with the rebels had arrived, and the new Administration had got the machinery of Government fairly under control, no man has been more decided, more active, or more advanced in shaping the war policy than has Mr. SEWARD. This his associates say freely, and the secret history of the day will establish the fact whenever it can be made public.

Let the war spirit of the people, then, keep up its heat. There will be occasion for it all; but let there be patience as well as courage. The movements of Government seem slow to those who are anxious for an instant fight; but SCOTT leads the army, and in the hour when his ripe judgment announces that the country is ready, the blow will be surely struck.

The reports that batteries were being erected on the Virginia bank of the Potomac proves untrue,—at least the scouting parties sent in search had been unable to find them. Whenever such works are attempted to be thrown up, a force will be sent immediately to destroy them.

There is no reason why all the transport steamers should not come directly up the river hereafter.

The Navy Department has authorized the charter of ten steamers at New-York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy to aid in the Southern blockade.

S.

THE EFFECT OF GOVERNMENT PREPARATIONS—NECESSITY OF A MOVE AGAINST RICHMOND—SECESSION ON ITS LAST LEGS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

The recent accounts from Richmond fully sustain me in the incredulity I have heretofore expressed as to the danger of an attack on Washington. It is probably well that my view of the matter was unheeded, and that preparations were made for meeting a formidable foe. The effect of these preparations has been to strengthen the loyalty of the people here, to break the back of Secession in Maryland, and to inspire confidence in the permanency of the Government, and I therefore rejoice at them. But the event has demonstrated that I was right in placing a very low estimate upon the military force of the Secessionists of Virginia. The truth is, they have not the means of arming and provisioning a strong force, even for a few weeks, and Gov. LETCHER has been compelled to discourage the assemblage of troops at Richmond, for want of means to subsist them, much less to pay and equip them. I nevertheless rejoice at the large assemblage of troops at this point. Its moral effect cannot be underrated. It has struck terror into the hearts of the Secessionists, and is inspiring hope in the breasts of the Southern friends of Union.

The universal and spontaneous outburst of patriotic ardor in the Free States, and the irrepressible military enthusiasm which has taken possession of all classes and parties, with the perfect unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Union which pervades every corner and neighborhood, seem little less than miraculous. It is as if the voice of God inspired the hearts of the people, and nerved their arms for the great duty of preserving the Union. All classes here are utterly astounded at it, and the opinion is general that there can be no serious or protracted opposition made to the united power and enthusiasm of the North. Secession must soon break down under it. The Union sentiment, backed by the overwhelming power of wealth and numbers, is contagious, and has already redeemed Maryland from the hands of the Secessionists. It has never died out in Western Virginia, and has only been smothered in the Eastern part of the State. The Government has only to act with vigor—only to give assurance of support to the friends of Union—to secure the overthrow of the traitors in that State. This is the natural course of events, and is as true of Virginia and the entire South as of Maryland. Men who have hitherto counseled an abandonment of the forts and arsenals in the Confederate States, as a means of preserving peace, are now firm in the conviction that the true policy is a vigorous and thorough preparation to meet the enemy at every point, and a readiness to sustain the friends of the Union in the South, by ample reinforcements of men and arms. The Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac should be kept open to the Government and its friends, and closed to its enemies; and if, as is alleged, JEFFERSON DAVIS is collecting a force at Richmond for the purpose of attacking the Capital, he should be saved the expense and trouble of a march to this city, and should be visited at the capital of Virginia. The most conservative men here now are in favor of such measures as these, and I have reason to believe that they constitute the policy of the Administration.

It is a singular and significant feature of the present times, that the North is firmly united, while the South is divided. Every shade of hostility to the Union in the Free States seems to have been silenced by the swelling diapason of popular patriotism. The truculent *Herald*, the canting *Journal of Commerce*, the raving *Day Book*, and similar organs of treason, have been compelled to utter the language of loyalty, or to dissemble their sentiments. In the South, on the contrary, public opinion is far from being unanimous in favor of secession and there is reason to believe that in all the Middle and Border States the people, if sustained by the Government, will rise in rebellion against the oligarchs. The Secessionists have raised a great clamor over the proclamations of the President calling for troops, and the immediate effect of the cry is to frighten the Union men into silence or acquiescence; but the patriotism of the Southern people is by no means extinct. Let the Federal Government show a determination to protect its friends, and the first pause in the storm will be seized upon by the people to reassert their allegiance, and to point out the terrible evils which the Secessionists have brought upon the South.

The course of events in Maryland during the last fortnight furnishes a lesson which will not be lost upon the Administration. Ten days ago, no voice dared to pronounce the word Union, so overwhelming was the effect of the first attempt to pass troops from the North through the State.

The Baltimore *Sun*, the organ of the Secessionists, and a paper of immense circulation and influence, openly justified or excused the outrage, and urged immediate secession as an imperative duty. But the concentration of troops in this city, and all around Baltimore, has completely subdued the spirits of the Secessionists, and before the news of the outbreak has had time to reach Europe, we have seen a counter-revolution take place, in which the secession organ itself takes the lead.

The troops concentrated at this point are for the present quartered in all the public and many private buildings. They are to be seen at all hours roving about in all the principal thoroughfares, and are remarkable for the decorum of their manners. I have seen a good many soldiers, but never before any that would compare with the New-York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Regiments, in respectability of appearance and propriety of conduct. Still, being crowded together in large numbers, they necessarily soil and injure the walls and floors, to some extent, while they are losing the opportunity of learning the duties, and of becoming enured to the hardships of camp life. There may be reason for it, though it is not obvious, why they are not encamped this beautiful Spring weather upon the hill slopes which surround the city, where they could be convenient to water, and at the same time be in positions to act promptly, in the event of an attack upon the city, of which, by the way, there is now no probability.

OBSERVER.

BACKWARDNESS OF THE MAILS—THE SECESSIONIST FORCES IN VIRGINIA—WHISKY AND EXCITEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

No mails for the last ten days, but New-York papers of yesterday by express. Why our revered Government does not forward letters *via* the Potomac, if it cannot by Annapolis, is a mystery. There are no batteries on the banks, and nothing to prevent both provisions, troops and mails from being brought up the river. All the South is shut up by a thick cloud to us, and if to-morrow morning our ears should be greeted by the thunder of Secessionist cannon on the heights over the Potomac, scarcely any one would be surprised. I walked over to Georgetown yesterday. The heights manifestly command all the hills over the river, and though a mortar from Arlington Heights could shell the White House, the enemy could be soon driven out. As one strides the ground, it becomes clear the rebels never could have thought of attacking the city, without help from within. To cross a broad river in face of an enemy like Gen. SCOTT, with only a thousand men, is a piece of foolhardiness which even Southern Secessionists never could have contemplated unless they expected aid from traitors within our lines. The residents here say that Sunday night week was the dangerous time. There was no doubt that a large number of Secessionists were in the city, either residents or strangers; the United States officers (since resigned,) though they might not all act against the Government, were not to be depended on and would demoralize the others. A detachment of the mob was expected from Baltimore to coöperate with the traitors inside, and the Secessionists from Alexandria. Probably one providential circumstance that defeated the plans, was the fact that the Baltimore mob had shut themselves in by burning the bridges and tearing up the rails, when the preparations by Gen. SCOTT and the patrol-guards, established by CASSIUS CLAY and others, alarmed the insurgents. It is a good thing to remember that some of our most peaceful citizens and literary men shouldered the musket and slept on the floors with arms in their hands during those trying times. All these things saved the city. Let us not forget them hereafter when Washington has become the ancient and honored Capital of a nation of one hundred millions of *freemen*. All danger has passed now. Even if fifty thousand men were encamped across the Potomac, they would not dare to pass the river in the face of the army posted here. Yet we are alarmingly near the points of concentration of their troops. Harper's Ferry, where they are said to have 4,000, can scarcely be more than 50 miles distant, and a portion of that is traversed by a railway. Richmond, where their forces are rated from 5,000 to 25,000, is 130 miles by rail; and Lynchburgh, where they expect to concentrate 10,000 next week, is 170 miles by rail to Alexandria.

Intelligent Southern men here say that it is utterly impossible for Virginia to feed a large army; that her supplies—never very plentiful—are much cut off now, and she can get no food from the South and West. When you hear of her 145,000 militia, it must be remembered how small a portion of that can be spared from the farms and the slaves; and when we hear of large bodies of men being forwarded from the South, we must bear in mind how extremely difficult it is for the wealthiest and most powerful communities to support armies, and transport them over great distances. The South has no money and no spare food—how can she undertake such vast enterprises? It is significant in this connection, that the 2,000 South Carolina troops which passed through Wilmington, N. C., have dwindled down to 600 when they reach Richmond; and people here smile at Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation, sending back volunteers who are flocking to Richmond,—the fact being that he has neither arms nor supplies for them.

I heard yesterday, from persons who had just been in Richmond, that the town was perfectly wild with whisky and excitement. The immediate capture of Washington, however, was not considered certain. I could get no trustworthy information as to the number of troops. You may rely upon it, though, that they will be certainly *as slow* as we are in equipping regiments, and probably far slower. Union men—old residents from Fairfax County, and other places—come in here continually, driven out by the traitors.

The great advantage of the rebels is in their officers. Some of the best officers of both army and navy have deserted to them. Col. (now Gen.) LEE is worth a whole battalion of ordinary men. Our leading officers—and I believe Gen. SCOTT may fairly be included—are cautious or old, and unused or disinclined to bold, active measures. I doubt whether all of them would consent to taking part in an aggressive campaign in Virginia; still, in this I may be doing them injustice. There are some noble-minded Southern men who have continued loyal to the flag through all these difficult times. They are men whom, hereafter, a grateful country should remember. But what shall we say of such a man as MAURY, who, if any official anywhere, belonged especially to his country and not his State, who had drawn for full twenty years a generous support from this Government, and now, in her hour of peril, meanly abandoned her without even having the grace to explain or declare his resignation to the Department which supported him. Thank heaven! that the cause of Science, which never owned Mr. MAURY as one of her true sons, will bear none of the stain of this treachery.

In this time of need of good officers, it should surely be a point of honor with those civilians who have received their education at West Point, to offer their services either on the staffs or as drill officers.

I have been unable as yet to obtain any rightly drawn information, how the uprising of the North is received at the South. I think the masses never will know or care much about it, they are so besotted with whisky and self conceit; the well-informed regard it as another instance of the judicial blindness and madness which have seized on our people, and the leaders are spurred by it to more tremendous efforts to leap the gulf which yawns before them. It is war, war—war to the knife.

Your pointed and vigorous article of Tuesday on the destruction of the Norfolk Navy-yard has just reached the city, and as I had a conversation with the Secretary of the Navy on the very matter last night, I can give you perhaps some explanation of the unfortunate affair. The whole calamity, I believe, is a part of the legacy of treachery and incompetency bequeathed to us by the last Administration. The failure of the wide and skillful plan of FLOYD and his associates was to place our Navy-yards under old and timid men, who were loyal, while all their under-officers were to be Secessionists. This was the case at Pensacola and Norfolk. The Administration, remember, had only been in power six weeks when this occurred—all machinery disordered; traitors in every Department; an utterly anomalous state of things to be provided for, and the legal fiction to be preserved that the Border States were loyal, and the fear constantly of stirring up outbreaks by vigorous measures, (a fear since seen to be weak, but very pardonable then;) then, in addition, a Commodore at the Norfolk Station, loyal and honest, but whose timidity, or the treachery of whose under-officers, could not be known.

These were their difficulties. Norfolk Navy-yard is not a defensible position; accordingly, Commodore MACAULAY was ordered to swing the *Merrimac* into the stream, and to make preparations for getting so much of the *material* as was possible out, as well as the shipping, and, *in the last emergency*, to destroy all that he could not defend or save. He disobeyed the first order through timidity; he was bullied and frightened by his young Secessionist officers; did not threaten the town with the guns of the *Cumberland*, as he should have done; did nothing that was manly and courageous, and just as a steamer was on the way from Fort Monroe, by orders of the Department, with men and arms to help him, he, in his confusion and terror, scuttled all the ships, which at once were obliged to be burned to keep them out of the hands of the enemy. This, I think, is substantially the true account, though I may have misstated some minor circumstances, and if ever an officer deserved cashiering it is Commodore MACAULAY. The courts, however, must determine that.

The loss is enormous—I suspect even greater than the public is aware of. The number of cannon alone taken is *over one thousand*, though, of course, a large proportion are unserviceable.

Three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder were captured by the rebels at this point, before their destruction by the Commodore. The most valuable portion of the stores and shipping could have been saved, unquestionably, by a bold and skillful officer.

You will hear of other such disgraceful defeats—be sure of it—if some of these comfortable old gentlemen remain in their present places in army and navy.

FEDERALIST.

THE PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT—WASHINGTON LIKE A EUROPEAN CITY—ELLSWORTH'S FIRE ZOUAVES, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, May 2.

Now that our fever has passed away, and Baltimore has returned to her senses, I think we must all admit that we were a little too hot. It shows how utterly new a thing war is to this country, that a comparatively small, unprotected city like Baltimore, should dare to throw herself before the march of advancing armies, such as were coming from the North, and equally that we should talk of burning and razing the city. Let us remember that burning cities where women and children live, and private property and works of art are preserved, is a thing of past and more uncivilized warfare, unless it occur in a battle, or where some imperative necessity demands it. Such reckless acts of destruction sow seeds of rancor and hate which never die. Bear in mind how many years it took for us to forget the burning of the Washington public buildings, though they were more fairly the object of an enemy's attack. Let us have a manly, humane, civilized warfare on our part—no Vandalism or ruthless revenge. Of course it will be a bitter struggle, and we shall be tempted to commit acts of violence which the victims will remember with hate forever. But humanity and civilization can restrain and direct our wrath.

It strikes me, moreover, when I am here on the ground, that our people are a great deal too impertinent with the Government. Remember our troops are mostly raw recruits; they need continual drill and the habits of camp life; they must be disciplined and hardened, and beside, many of them are but poorly armed and equipped. All these things should be remedied and considered before the Government makes the least move in advance. I have no doubt this delay, both here and in the camps is invaluable to us. The army will be far more ready for a campaign by the end of May, than it is now. There is every reason to believe that after the 5th of May, when the twenty days expire mentioned in the President's proclamation, he will be inclined and in part ready to make any aggressive campaign with Virginia to retake (preserving the legal fiction,) the property of the United States at Richmond and Norfolk. All private indications show that the Cabinet are for strong measures, and there is nothing yet to disprove a vigorous plan on the part of the President. I believe the majority of the reported interviews with Mr. Lincoln, and his jokes and phrases, are "got up." Let us have faith in our leaders as long as we can, and not suppose that a new army can be put in the field in a week.

Washington seems now more like a European city than it ever did before, for every third man is a soldier. Another resemblance to the Continent is in its poor hotels. I am at Willard's. In its best estate it was never any too good, but now, what with inattentive, disagreeable waiters, uncivil clerks, bad cookery, noise, bustle, general confusion and extravagant prices, it is by no means an agreeable home for a traveler.

The soldiers conduct themselves wonderfully well; still the discipline will have to be made much stricter. This frequenting of bars and saloons by men fully armed, and under considerable excitement, will have soon to be checked, or there will be some sad occurrences. I doubt, too, whether the allowing the wealthier regiments to take their comfortable meals at the hotels, while the poorer ones have to content themselves with Government rations—bacon and hard bread—is a good practice.

Very many families have left here both for South and North. One lady, in her fright, hastened off with her ten trunks, not knowing where to go, and landed in Alexandria, where she is still! The hotels are full of Union men, and you never hear a secession principle avowed.

This grand levy *en masse*, which is filling Washington, will have the effect desired; it will save the capital from any mob attack, and will to some degree overawe the South. But, as a permanent means for carrying on a great war, not much can be hoped from it. The true provision for that, is the raising of the 40,000 three years' volunteers, and the increase of the regular army. Gen. BUTLER is spoken of among military people as the probable Commander-in-Chief of the army which shall occupy Virginia. Perhaps the choice is made merely because he has shown more of youthful energy and capacity than any other of the leading officers.

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday Evening, May 2, 1861.

I finish my letter at Annapolis, where Col. ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves have just started for Washington in the cars. They looked splendidly, and were in the highest spirits. Lieut. HAMILTON, who has been indefatigable here, addressed some of them before their departure, and told them they had only one thing to look after. No one doubted their bravery, but many feared about their order and discipline, and they must show now that they could be as good soldiers as they were brave men. They cheered their reply. The Sixty-ninth are still guarding the road to Washington, and have their centre at Annapolis Junction.

As I have said before, they will make the best regiment that has gone out from New-York. They are hardy, powerful fellows, used to soldiers' fare and quarters, amenable to discipline, and eager for the fight. I have not much faith in our New-York *gentlemen* holding out a rough campaign, though I have no doubt their courage and spirit are equal to that of any corps. The Sixty-ninth are evidently *au fait* in camping. The pickets had built capital camps of brush and dirt for themselves, with good stores of firewood near for these cold nights. They are said to have captured one spy, and to have shot one man detected in taking up the rails—but these may be mere rumors of their prowess.

There are about three thousand men now in Annapolis. The Eighth are apparently detailed as the permanent garrison of this point. The greatest confusion still prevails here in civil matters. The officers complain that they are mere emigrant runners and passenger agents, and that they can do nothing else but write passes for passengers. Gen. BUTLER lately expressed their feeling in an extinguisher, which he put on a traveler, who naturally enough asked, "Where he was to sleep?" "My dear Sir," said the General, "do you consider me the chamber-maid of this post?" But the fact is, the trouble is all the fault of the military men. A good New-York business man would make it all right in a few moments. The General, of course, should have nothing personally to do with passes, except in the last resort. They should simply detail a secretary to give passes, look after passengers and examine into suspicious characters, and have an office opened for this purpose, with the name upon it in large letters. Then all this confusion might be avoided. So with innumerable other matters. These gentlemen have not the indispensable business habit of putting off details on subordinates.

The rumor is current here of a combined march of United States forces from every side on Baltimore. But, on this side, there is plainly no such movement. On the contrary, everything is being pressed towards Washington.

I fear yet for Maryland. The late debate in her Legislature looks squally. This absurd talk of an "invasion of her territory," in the march of her country's armies to protect *her* capital, has a very bad sound. Perhaps Providence destines her for the first warning of the terrible effects of secession. The Union men over the whole country are in no trifling humor now, and I tremble for the State or city that blocks their way.

FEDERALIST.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., May 3, Via CHAMBERSBURG, Pa.

Great excitement was manifested here last night among the Union portion of the community, in regard to the bill constituting a Board of Public Safety, consisting of seven Commissioners who will take control of the military, arms and money from the hands of the Governor, and place them in the hands of the Secessionists, and disarm the Union men. A meeting was called, and with difficulty it was that rash measures were prevented.

Public opinion in the northern counties of the State is strong against the Legislature. The supposition is that the test vote in that body, last week, against secession, was only a blind.

Open threats of violent expulsion from the city, of the Baltimore delegation, should the bill be passed, are made.

Mr. YELLOTT, the author of the bill, is a violent Secessionist.

The Union men are stronger than ever, and will resist all such acts to the last.

E. F. U.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, May 3.

The act to create a Committee of Safety will pass the Legislature, and the Governor has no veto power to interpose, provided he should have the inclination.

The Union men are without arms, and already feel that the reign of terror is upon them. Their only hope is in the Federal Government.

E. F. U.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 30—11 P. M.

The *Sun* of this city has had a lying correspondent at Annapolis, who has daily chronicled a series of outrages alleged to have been committed at that place by Northern troops, upon the property of the people. He is a violent Secessionist, and as the reward of his blatting in behalf of treason and his falsehoods, he was ordered away from the place, and is now in this city.

I have just conversed with a citizen of Ann Arundel County, who arrived from Annapolis to day, and he informs me that the troops have conducted themselves in a creditable manner, in every case paying full price for everything purchased, and sometimes more. The people were at first in fear, but three days' experience among them sufficed to show that the troops did not come as invaders, and now persons from all parts of the country come to the Camp with provisions and always meet with a ready sale, at good rates and prompt payment. Of course land had to be taken for the quarters of the troops, but in no case had this been done without full remuneration.

Reports having gained currency that the horses of citizens had been taken without leave, the troops however paying for them, my informant stated the following circumstance, which he had heard at Annapolis this morning as illustrating how private rights were violated in this respect. A man with a fine four-horse team came to the place, and the commandant of one of the regiments expressed a desire to buy them. The owner objected to selling, when the officer said he must sell or lose them. If that be the case said the owner, I shall charge you $400 each for the horses. Done, said the officer, and the money was paid, the price being treble the value of the horses.

Another similar incident was also stated, and report was current that all the surplus horseflesh in the county was being offered for sale at the camp. Boys peddling apples and pies were making three and four dollars per day, and the Union cause was receiving large accessions from the seductive influence of Northern dimes.

One can scarcely comprehend the rapid change in public sentiment which is manifesting itself in this city since the terror created by the secession mob has died away. The increasing boldness of utterance in behalf of the Union is perceptible every few hours, and to-day the Union feeling is by far stronger than yesterday. People are losing their timidity, and secession seems to be put upon its good behavior. I have been circulating in crowds all day, and I have not heard a half dozen persons declare secession sentiments.

Following in the wake of the Government officials, who to-morrow are to raise the national flags over the Government buildings, I predict that gradually they will again appear in the streets until the bunting be displayed upon all sides, and that, too, despite the ordinance of last night, the order of the police, and the fact that the Secessionists have the greater portion of the arms in the city. Treason is cowed down here by reason of the slight sympathy it meets in the counties adjoining. Of course, without the support of the rural districts, the Secessionists are powerless to accomplish their ends, and their first attempt at inaugurating a terror over the city having been followed by no prompt a reaction, I hardly think they will have the temerity to try the game a second time.

In my letter of this morning, I alluded to the WINANS' and Mr. WALTER, as citizens who had given large amounts to sustain the secession movement. They are the only men of large wealth in this city who are strongly wedded to secession, and I have since learned that there is method in their madness. ROSS WINANS is a heavy locomotive and car-builder, and formerly supplied the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. When, four years since, the present President of that Company, Mr. GARRETT, was elected, he withdrew the patronage of the Company from the WINANS', and gave it to a firm in Taunton, Mass. The secession of Maryland, they think, will restore the patronage to them. Instead of giving it to what would then be called a foreign nation. As to WALTERS, he supplies the South with bad liquor, and he don't want to lose his customers.

E. F. U.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There would seem to be intense war excitement in North Carolina. Raleigh is to be the head-quarters of the troops which the State is mustering into service, and 5,000 will soon be gathered there. Money was freely advanced by all who had it.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

THE RESPONSE FROM OHIO.

TROOPS AT CAMP JACKSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A "forced march" brought me to the capital of the Buckeye State this morning, and I have spent the day in looking through the camp and getting official information as to the present military condition of the State.

Camp Jackson is a sort of gathering place for the troops as fast as accepted, from which temporary point they are afterwards distributed as necessity requires. A day or two since it contained about 8,000 levies; but the present number is about 5,000. They are sturdy looking men, and seem inspired by a true military impatience to be sent forward to the field of action. As yet but few are uniformed, and fewer yet provided with arms. I am informed by the Adjutant-General that the number which the State has as yet been able to arm and equip is very small, so unprepared was she for war. But orders of such magnitude have been made, not only in this country, but in England, that in *two weeks* from this time Ohio can put into the field, if necessary, 100,000 thoroughly armed men. This does not look much like the imbecility with which many charge the State Government.

The whole number of troops thus far offered to the State, is upwards of 81,000. The acceptance of 13 000 was authorized by the Legislature, which number will probably be increased to 30,000. If needed, the State can easily raise 150,000.

The troops already mustered, and their present locations, are nearly as follows: At Camp Jackson, Columbus, 5,000; at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, 4,500; at Camp Dennison, sixteen miles from Cincinnati, 2,500: and at Camp Harrison, six miles northwest of Cincinnati, a small force—how large I did not learn. This is exclusive of two regiments sent east in accordance with the President's Proclamation, and which are now stationed at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The arms intended to be used, are chiefly the English Enfield gun, a rifled musket, and Sharpe's rifles.

Besides these State troops, it is worthy of mention, that a regiment of Kentucky volunteers is being organized within the State limits, to be offered to the Federal Government; and that JOHN BROWN, Jr., is said to be raising 2,000 negro warriors to revenge at once the wrongs of his family, and their race, and "fire the hearts" of the black bondmen of the South.

The State Legislature is still in session. I spent a few moments in the House of Representatives, listening to remarks upon a resolution, asking the Governor to discharge the Commissary-General (proposed to be amended by adding the Quartermaster-General,) for incompetency. I judged that the resolution did not find much favor; it seemed like an attempt to make political capital. Although the Democrats came nobly up to the work, and manifest in general, the most sterling patriotism, yet it is to be regretted that some still cannot forget that we are now in the presence of a new issue, which for the present demands forgetfulness of all old ones.

The intelligence of these volunteer troops is a remarkable feature of the movement. Gov. MEDARY says that there are a thousand recruits, each competent to be Governor of Ohio!

ZOUAVE.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, May 3.

Gov. MORGAN has received communications from the War Department, expressing obligations for the promptness and dispatch with which the troops were sent from New-York for the defence of the Capital, but requesting that no more may be forwarded to that point until further advices are received from the Department, all being deemed now safe at Washington. Knowing the disappointment this will occasion, the Governor earnestly desires that one or two Regiments of the present uniformed force, which have already been ordered to Washington, but have not yet left the State, may be received by the National authorities, with whom he has communicated on the subject; but unless the Department will consent, these Regiments will have to be discharged.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTEN is acting as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Volunteer Militia only. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who has been Assistant Adjutant-General of the New-York State Militia, under Gov. KING and succeeding administrations, retains his old position.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Nine companies of the Rochester regiment, under command of Col. QUIMBY, left this morning for Elmira *via* Canandaigua. An immense crowd of people turned out to see the volunteers depart, and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, the Fire Department and others gave them an escort to the depôt. About 2000 spectators collected about the depôt, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Companies were all full and a number more are ready to leave as soon as they get orders. One Regiment has been recruited here, and it is understood that Col. J. H. MARTINDALE intends to get another ready if the State wants their services. The city has appropriated 10,000 to fit out the Regiment which has gone, and the citizens have subscribed $40,000 for the family relief fund. There is but one feeling here, which is for vigorous war to put down secession, and to carry out this policy, Rochester will furnish her full share of men and means.

One full company left Dansville this morning for Elmira. A splendid banner was presented to the company by the ladies. Over 70 carriages accompanied the volunteers to the depôt.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 3.

Four companies of volunteers left here this afternoon for the rendezvous at Elmira. They were escorted to the depôt by the Home Guard, Major MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President, commanding in person. The Home Guard is composed of retired commissioned officers of the State Militia, and is being thoroughly drilled by Major FILLMORE. About 150 members are already enrolled.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 3.

These are stirring times here. The arrival of troops give quite a military appearance to the place. Gen. VANVALKENBURG, and Assistant Quartermaster-General WALKER, having all they can possibly do to provide for the large number of troops arriving. There are now 1,848 troops quartered at this rendezvous, 400 of which arrived to-day. The Onondaga Regiment, and a Company from Waterloo, arrived last night. Two companies from Utica, and one each from Bath, Dansville and Cuba, arrived to-day. The Canesaragas, Capt. STEPHENS, of Dansville, have just arrived. They will be temporarily quartered in the Central Baptist Church. Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER has tendered the use of his Church also.

Nine companies from Rochester, now in Canandaigua, are expected in the morning. The officers of the various companies unite in stating that their men, without a notable exception, are well satisfied with their quarters and fare. The health of the troops is excellent, and the men are in the best spirits, expressing anxiety to be ordered to the seat of war as soon as possible.

ITHACA, Friday, May 3.

The first company of Ithaca Volunteers, about 100 strong, left for New-York this evening, amid the huzzas of five thousand people. The second company is organized, and awaiting orders. $10,000 have been subscribed for the soldiers' families.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Friday, May 3.

The fleet of propellers, with the New Jersey volunteers, have passed through the canal, and will proceed no further this evening than Florence, where the fleet will anchor, and to-morrow leave in two detachments. One of the propellers will take ammunition aboard before it passes Philadelphia. It is very probable that four regiments of volunteers will be mustered into the State service within twenty days, armed, equipped and drilled, and placed on duty in the different sections of the State.

The First Regiment, Col. JOHNSON, the Second, Col. BAKER, the Third, Col. NAPTON, will embark here by mid-day, and, joining the Fourth, Col. MILLER,

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NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from Various Points.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

The telegraph is "open" again between this city and the North—that is to say, the wires are up,—but between the Censorship of the Government here, and of the Secessionists at Baltimore, it is utterly impossible to get over the line any full, just and true statement of affairs here. Your *corps* of Washington correspondents were promptly on hand last night, soon as the line was reported "open," and filed with the operators, very full and interesting reports of the state of affairs here, together with some reflections upon the policy of the Administration in connection with the war question. The Censor, in fulfillment of his instructions, struck out and refused to send nearly one-third of these dispatches, and Marshall KANE, representing the authorities of Baltimore, stopped nearly all of the remaining two-thirds. As a consequence, your dispatches for this morning's TIMES must be accepted, not as the reports of your correspondents, but rather as the motley jumble effected by agreement between the Government on one hand and the Baltimore rebels on the other. From another source you will be informed specifically as to the erasures made from your correspondence by order of the Government in one case—and you will also be shown what were the facts and truths which Marshall KANE would not or dared not let go to the people of the North,—and which, consequently is suppressed. Of course, this espionage and Censorship of the Press can only *delay*, but cannot prevent the ultimate publication of your correspondence from this point.

The Government, in striking out from dispatches anything relating to contemplated movements of troops, perhaps exercises a proper caution, called out by a military necessity. It is a sort of "appropriation of private property to the public use," when the TIMES' dispatches are suppressed and destroyed; but it will not contribute in the least towards calming the public mind of the North, or tend to make your people any more patient under the evils inflicted upon the country by those who are attempting to prove the Republican Government a failure, and to substitute military despotism therefor.

Nor will the conduct of Baltimore in thus continuing to embarrass free communication between the people and the Federal Capital, allay the fever of excitement in the North, which already threatens the utter destruction of that city in consequence of its outrageous violence towards troops and other passengers peacefully traversing the soil of Maryland. Mutterings of the fearful storm in the great North, which the acts of little more than a week ago had caused to gather, have reached the Monumental City, and filled the intelligent and thinking portion of the community with "a fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation." Nobody doubts that the utterly unprovoked assault upon the Massachusetts men was initiated by the "roughs" alone; but, unfortunately for Baltimore, the acts of her bullies were instantly indorsed by the masses, either positively or negatively—positively by rushing to arms to "repel the ruthless invaders" (!) and negatively by standing silently by and letting the Union sentiment be crushed out under the suddenly acquired power of the mobocracy. In this way the respectable men of Baltimore threw the City into the hands of the traitors to the Constitution and the flag. For more than a week now, by their connivance, our mails have been virtually suspended, the flag has been insulted and degraded, the Government defied, travel by all the usual modes interrupted, and the lives of citizens of Northern States put in peril while passing through the Monumental City.

At last, *by permission* of Baltimore, the United States mails are graciously to be allowed to pass through that city; and the telegraph wires are again allowed to operate, on condition that the Chief of the Baltimore Police shall see everything which passes through for the North, that he may cut and carve at pleasure. And yet the Baltimore *Sun* whines about the "vindictiveness" displayed by the North against Baltimore, and complains that it is unjust to hold that city to rigid accountability for the acts of a few "roughs," whose sudden outbreak could not be foreseen and controlled! If it had been only a temporary outbreak, not sanctioned by the people, it would be readily overlooked by the people of the Free States, who, in their pride of wealth and power, can afford to be magnanimous. But no man who passed through Baltimore last week can doubt that the overwhelming sentiment—I might say the almost *unanimous* sentiment—there, was in favor of instant secession, and of bloody resistance to any further attempts to send troops to Washington *via* the natural and most direct route. What else than this, as by a common impulse, brought out the entire military force of that city—giving its every quarter the air of a military camp? Had the Government or anybody else made the slightest demonstration of hostility against that city? Why, then, were the sons of the best families under arms, with secession cockades upon their breasts, parading the streets and preparing for war? Who was the foe to be met? The Federal Government and the gallant men of the North, who, responding to its call for defenders, were pushing on towards the National Capital to offer their lives in support of the Constitution—the supreme law for Maryland as well as for New-York.

It is nonsense for the Press and the people of Baltimore to endeavor to escape full and fearful responsibility for all these acts of violence, unless she proves her loyalty by at once abandoning all her illegal obstructions to railroads, mails, telegraphs and passenger transportation, and can insure the safety from insult or injury of every man or woman who passes quietly through the town. At present Baltimore stands in an attitude of hostility to the Government and to the Northern States, whose citizens she insults and wrongs. Her acts are acts of war. She occupies an attitude of war to all intents and purposes; and it is a well-settled rule of war to hold a city to strict accountability for the hostile acts of its people. It is full time that Baltimore should be made to understand that *she will assuredly be held to this accountability*. That the people of New-York and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio, and all the other loyal States are far in advance of the Government at Washington in this respect. Her citizens and authorities may as well know that the masses of the aforesaid States will turn back no troops from Cockeysville, or consent to any other movement subject to the slightest suspicion of a disposition to conciliate those who disregard the law, and their obligations as good citizens. *They intend to have the route to the capital open and free to all.* They will compel the Government up to that issue at an early day; and if they fail to force the Administration up to that position of right and sound policy, they will take the work in their own hands. The storm which impends over Baltimore is gathering increased volume the longer it is suspended. If she does not believe this, let her send a Committee of her most trusted citizens to the North to ascertain the sentiment there, and they will become satisfied that *Baltimore is a doomed city if her people do not at once fulfill their duty in restraining her rowdies*, and give evidence of their loyalty. The threatening storm, when it does burst, will prove a fearful one. These views and statements are not expressed as threats, but as statements of fact. It is for Maryland to say whether she will be *all* loyal or entirely disloyal. She must be one or the other. She can have peace and a restoration of her prosperity, if she will, by observing all her obligations towards the Government and her sister States; but if she refuses them on these terms, she ought to know that devastation, subjugation, *extermination*, if need be, are her certain portion, because her territory must, of necessity, become the battle-field of the struggle, which nineteen millions of freemen, united as one man, will make to preserve the integrity of the Federal Government, and to preserve the integrity of the National Capital. This sad fate for Maryland is *not*, as some of her people seem to suppose, to be brought upon her in vindictive retaliation for her misdeeds, but will necessarily flow from the steps essential to a vindication of the Government. The patriotic sentiment of the North, in support of that Government, is moving forward relentlessly as the Car of Juggernaut, and if Maryland chooses to prostrate herself in its way she must be crushed beneath its wheels.

As I write, a friend, just returned from Baltimore, calls upon me to say that the conservative element really is in the ascendant again,—that the masses have no sympathy with the secession movement, but that the sympathies of the people are four to one in favor of the Union. If this is so, we shall speedily have some evidence of the fact stronger than mere words. Let us see if the telegraphs and railroads are freely opened, and the public allowed to pass through Baltimore with any safety to life and limb.

The impudence of the Baltimore *Sun* in denying that travelers through that City have been molested is refreshing. Everybody knows that Senator SUMNER is passing on his way North the other day, was dilligently sought for by a "committee" of the mob, who were determined upon hanging him; and since then, man after man has been insulted publicly upon the streets in broad daylight, and compelled to hurrah for the traitors as the price of immunity from personal violence. One respectable citizen of Philadelphia, a personal acquaintance and friend, left here a week ago on Saturday, as bearer of dispatches for the Government to Harrisburgh, while halting at a Baltimore hotel for refreshment, some spy reported his mission Northward, and for two days the landlord of a public house was compelled to hide him from the mob who were on the watch for him, swearing that they would hang him on sight, and carrying in their hands the rope with which to do it. One of the TIMES correspondents at about the same time, who was in Baltimore, was assured by the municipal authorities that they could not protect him, and was besought by them to leave the city before his presence was discovered. He did so, finally, and another person was quite roughly handled a few hours later by one of the so-called "committees," upon suspicion of being the party employed in the terrible business of reporting facts to the TIMES. Another of your correspondents passing through on Tuesday last, was earnestly advised by a gentleman second to none among the citizens of Baltimore in public spirited jealousy of the good name of the city, to not expose himself to public sight nor register his name at any hotel, lest if his presence should be discovered, he might meet with trouble,—for no other reason except that he is connected with the TIMES. Your correspondent followed the advice, and escaped from the den; but it seems he was recognized nevertheless, and that a "Committee" started out on one of the roads leading towards the North, for the purpose of intercepting him; but, fortunately, he had gone by another road than the one generally pursued, and they missed him.

I might cite a score of instances in which Northern people have been maltreated in Baltimore during the last week, for no other reason than the fact that they *were* Northerners,—but the above will suffice. Even in the rural districts, far away from the excitements and rowdy haunts of Baltimore, insult and imposition have been the hospitality extended to strangers. S.

THE POSITION OF MARYLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

DEAR SIR: The President has referred to me your letter of this day, and, in reply, I have the honor to say that the troops to be raised in Maryland will be needed for the defence of the Capital, and of the public property in that State and neighborhood. There is no intention of removing them beyond those points.

Very respectfully, SIMON CAMERON, Sec. of War.

BALTIMORE, April 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: From the conversation I had yesterday, in Washington, with the Secretary of War, and with Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, I understood that the four regiments of militia to be called for from Maryland were to be posted and retained within the limits of this State, for the defence of the United States Government, the maintenance of the Federal authority, and the protection of the Federal Capital. I also understand it was the intention of the United States Government not to require their services outside of Maryland, except in defence of the District of Columbia.

Will you do me the favor to state, in reply, whether I am right in the understanding, so that, in responding to the lawful demands of the United States Government, I may be able to give effective and reliable aid for the support and defence of this Union.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, THOS. H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: The President has referred to me your communication of this date, in relation to our conversation of the previous day, and I have the honor to say, in reply, that your statement of it is correct.

The troops called for from Maryland are destined for the protection of the Federal Capital and the public property of the United States within the limits of the State of Maryland; and it is not intended to remove them beyond those limits except for the defence of this District.

I have the honor to be yours, &c., SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.

To His Excellency, Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

SIR: The President is informed that threats are made and measures taken, by unlawful combinations of misguided citizens of Maryland, to prevent by force the transit of United States troops, across Maryland, on their way pursuant to orders, for the defence of this Capital. The information is from such sources and in such shapes, that the President thinks it his duty to make it known to you; so that all loyal and patriotic citizens of our State may be warned in time, and that you may be prepared to take immediate and effective measures against it.

Such an attempt could have only the most deplorable consequences; and it would be agreeable to the President, as it would be to yourself, that it should be prevented, or overcome by the loyal authorities and citizens of Maryland, rather than averted by any other means. I am very respectfully, yours, &c., SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

Hon. S. Cameron:

SIR: Since I saw you in Washington last, I have been in Baltimore City, laboring in conjunction with the Mayor of that city to preserve peace and order, but I regret to say with little success. Up to yesterday there appeared promise, but the outbreak came; turbulent passions of the riotous element prevailed; fear for safety became reality; what they had endeavored to conceal, but what was known to us, was no longer concealed but made manifest; the rebellious element had the control of things. We are arranging and organizing forces for the protection of the city and to preserve order, but want of organization, and of arms, prevented success. They had arms; they had the principal part of the organized military forces with them, and for us to have made the effort, under the circumstances, would have had the effect to aid the disorderly element. They took possession of the armories, have the arms and ammunition, and I therefore think it prudent to decline, (for the present,) responding affirmatively to the requisition made by President LINCOLN, for four regiments of Infantry.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant, THOS. H. HICKS.

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

To Secretary of War:

I have understood that it is contemplated to send Northern troops to garrison Fort Madison.

I would earnestly advise that none be sent. Respectfully, THOS. H. HICKS.

[Telegraphic Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

To Gov Hicks:

I desire to consult with you and the Mayor of Baltimore relative to preserving the peace of Maryland. Please come immediately by special train, which you can take at Baltimore, or, if necessary, one can be sent from hence. Answer forthwith. LINCOLN.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

To His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: I feel it my duty, most respectfully, to advise you that no more troops be ordered or allowed to pass through Maryland, and that the troops now off Annapolis be sent elsewhere, and I most respectfully urge that a truce be offered by you, so that the effusion of blood may be prevented. I respectfully suggest, that Lord LYONS be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties of our country. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, THOS. H. HICKS.

Here follows Mr. SEWARD's reply, which has already been published.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.

[Telegram from Mayor Brown.]

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1861.

To Gov. Hicks:

Letter from President and Gen. SCOTT. No troops to pass through Baltimore, if, as a military force, they can march around. I will answer that every effort will be made to prevent parties leaving the city to molest them; but cannot guarantee against acts of individuals not organized. Do you approve? GEO. WM. BROWN.

[Telegram in Reply.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

To the Mayor of Baltimore:

Your dispatch is received. I hoped they would send no more troops through Maryland; but, as we have no right to demand this, I am glad no more are to be sent through Baltimore. I know you will do all in your power to preserve the peace. THOMAS H. HICKS.

[Telegram to the Mayor of Baltimore.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 20.

I have received the following dispatch:

"I desire to consult with you and the Mayor of Baltimore relative to preserving the peace of Maryland. Please come immediately by special train, which you can take at Baltimore; or, if necessary, one can be sent from here. LINCOLN."

Have you received a similar dispatch? If so, do you intend going, and at what hour? My going depends upon you. Answer at once. THOS. H. HICKS.

[Telegram in reply, without signature.]

To the Governor of Maryland:

The Mayor is in Washington. We have no knowledge of any such movement.

[Telegram to Mayor Brown.]

ANNAPOLIS, April 21, 1861.

To the Mayor of Baltimore:

It is rumored here that men have been sent for from Baltimore to come here to prevent the landing of troops. Do not let them come. The troops will not land here. TH. H. HICKS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BRIGADIER-GEN. B. F. BUTLER.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1861.

To the Commander of the Volunteer Troops on board the Steamer:

SIR: I would most earnestly advise that you do not land your men at Annapolis. The excitement here is very great, and I think that you should take your men elsewhere. I have telegraphed to the Secretary of War, advising against your landing your men here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, TH. H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFF ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

In reply to the communication from you on the 21st, I had the honor to inform you of the necessities of my command, which drew me into the harbor of Annapolis. My circumstances have not changed. To that communication I have received no reply. I cannot return, if I desire so to do, without being furnished with some necessary supplies, for all which the money will be paid. I desire of your Excellency an immediate reply whether I have the permission of the State authorities of Maryland to land the men under my command, and of passing quickly through the State on my way to Washington, respecting private property and paying for what I receive, and outraging the rights of none—a duty which I am bound to do in obedience to the requisitions of the President of the United States.

I have received some copies of an informal correspondence between the Mayor of Baltimore and the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a copy of a note from your Excellency, inclosing the same to Capt. BLAKE, Commandant of the Naval School. These purport to show that instructions have been issued by the War Department as to the disposition of the United States militia, differing from what I had supposed to be my duty. If these instructions have been in fact issued, it would give me great pleasure to obey them. Have I your Excellency's permission, in consideration of these exigencies of the case, to land my men—to supply their wants, and to relieve them from the extreme and unhealthy confinement of a transport vessel not fitted to receive them? To convince your Excellency of the good faith towards the authorities of the State of Maryland, with which I am acting, and I am armed only against the disturbers of her peace and of the United States, I inclose a copy of an order issued to my command before I had the honor of receiving the copy of your communication, through Capt. BLAKE. I trust your Excellency will appreciate the necessities of my position and give me an immediate reply, which I await with anxiety.

I would do myself the honor to have a personal interview with your Excellency, if you so desire. I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to what I hope I may be pardoned for deeming an ill-advised designation of the men under my command. *They are not Northern troops; they are a part of the whole militia of the United States, obeying the call of the President.*

I have the honor of being your Excellency's obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen. in the Militia of the United States.

P. S.—It occurs to me that our landing on the grounds at the Naval Academy would be entirely proper, and in accordance with your Excellency's wishes. B. F. B.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Brigade Order, No. 37.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIV. MASS. VOL. MILITIA, ON BOARD STEAMER MARYLAND, OFF ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

Col. MUNROE is charged with the execution of the following order: At 5 o'clock A. M. the troops will be paraded by company, and be drilled in the manual of arms. Especially in loading at will, firing by file, and in the use of the bayonet, and these specialities will be observed in all subsequent drills in the manual. Such drill to continue until 7 o'clock, when all the arms will be stacked upon the upper deck—great care being taken to instruct the men as to the mode of stacking their arms, so that a firm stack, not easily overturned, shall be made. Being obliged to drill at times with the weapons loaded, great damage may be done by the overturning of the stack and the discharge of the pieces. This is important. Indeed, an accident has already occurred in the regiment from this cause, and although slight in its consequence, yet it warns us to increased diligence in this regard. The purpose which could only be hinted at in the orders of yesterday has been accomplished. The frigate *Constitution* has lain for a long time at this port substantially at the mercy of the armed mob, which sometimes paralyzes the otherwise loyal State of Maryland. Deeds of daring, successful contests and glorious victories had rendered "Old Ironsides" so conspicuous in the naval history of the country, that she was fitly chosen as the school ship in which to train the future officers of the Navy to like heroic acts.

It was given to Massachusetts, and Essex County first to man her; it was reserved for Massachusetts to have the honor to retain her for the service of the Union and the laws.

This is a sufficient triumph of right, and a sufficient triumph for us. By this the blood of our friends shed by the Baltimore mob is in so far avenged. The Eighth Regiment may hereafter cheer lustily on all proper occasions, but never without orders. The old *Constitution*, by their efforts, aided untiringly by the United States officers having her in charge, is now safely "possessed, occupied and enjoyed" by the Government of the United States, and is safe from all her foes.

We have been joined by the Seventh Regiment of New-York, and together we propose peaceably, quickly and civilly, unless opposed by some mob, or other disorderly persons, to march to Washington, in obedience to the requisition of the President of the United States. If opposed we shall march steadily forward.

My next order I hardly know how to express. I cannot assume that any of the citizen soldiery of Massachusetts or New-York could under any circumstances whatever commit any outrages upon private property in a loyal and friendly State. But fearing that some improper person may have by stealth introduced himself among us, I deem it proper to state that any unauthorized interference with private property will be most signally punished, and full reparation therefore made to the injured party to the full extent of my power and ability. In so doing I but carry out the orders of the War Department. I should have done so without those orders.

Col. MUNROE will cause these orders to be read at the head of each company before we march.

Col. LEFFERTS' command not having been originally included in this order, he will be furnished with a copy for his instruction. By order of

(Signed,) B. F. BUTLER, Brig.-General. WM. H. CLEMENS, Brig.-Major.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 22, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: I am in receipt of your two communications of this date, informing me of your intention to land the men under your command at Annapolis, for the purpose of marching thence to the city of Washington. I content myself with protesting against this movement, which, in view of the excited condition of the people of this State, I cannot but consider an unwise step on the part of the Government. But I most earnestly urge upon you that there shall be no halt made by the troops in this city. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. TH. H. HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 23, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: Having, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by the Constitution of Maryland, summoned the Legislature of the State to assemble on Friday, the 26th inst.; and Annapolis being the place in which, according to law, it must assemble; and having been creditably informed that you have taken military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, I deem it my duty to protest against this step; because, without at present assigning any other reason, I am informed that such occupancy of said road will prevent some members of the Legislature from reaching this city. Very respectfully yours, THOS. H. HICKS.

SEAL OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, UNITED STATES MILITIA, ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23, 1861.

To His Excellency Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland:

You are credibly informed that I have taken possession of the Annapolis and Elkridge Railroad. It might have escaped your notice, but at the official meeting between your Excellency and the Mayor of Annapolis, and the authorities of the Government and myself, it was expressly stated as the reason why I should not land, that my troops could not pass the Railroad, because the Company had taken up the rails, and they were private property. It is difficult to see how it could be, that if my troops could not pass over the Railroad one way, the members of the Legislature could pass the other way. I have taken possession for the purpose of preventing the carrying out of the threats of the mob, as officially represented to me by the Master of Transportation of this city, "that if my troops passed over the Railroad the Railroad should be destroyed."

If the Government of the State had taken possession of the railroad in any emergency, I should have long waited before I entered upon it. But, as I had the honor to inform your Excellency, in regard to insurrection against the laws of Maryland, I am here armed to maintain those laws, if your Excellency desires, and the peace of the United States, against all disorderly persons whatever. I am endeavoring to save and not to destroy, to obtain means of transportation, so I can vacate the capital prior to the sitting of the Legislature, and not be under the painful necessity of occupying your beautiful city while the Legislature is in session. I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant. Brig.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, MASS. V. M., ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23, 1861.

To His Excellency, Thos. H. Hicks, Governor of the State of Maryland:

I did myself the honor, in my communication of yesterday, wherein I asked permission to land the portion of the militia of the United States under my command, to state that they were armed only against the disturbers of the peace of the State of Maryland and of the United States.

I have understood within the last hour, that some apprehensions were entertained of an insurrection of the negro population of this neighborhood. I am anxious to convince all classes of persons that the forces under my command are not here in any way to interfere with or countenance any interference with the laws of the State. I am, therefore, ready to coöperate with your Excellency in suppressing most promptly and effectively any insurrection against the laws of Maryland.

I beg, therefore, that you announce publicly that any portion of the forces under my command is at your Excellency's disposal, to act immediately for the preservation and quietness of the peace of this community.

And I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER, General of Third Brigade.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 23, 1861.

Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receip of your letter of this morning, tendering the force under your command to aid in suppressing a threatened insurrection of the slaves in this county.

I thank you most sincerely for the tender of your men; but I had, before the receipt of your letter, directed the Sheriff of the county to act in the matter, and am confident that the citizens of the county are fully able to suppress any insurrection of our slave population.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, TH. H. HICKS.

COPY OF DISPATCHES FROM BRIG.-GEN. BUTLER TO GOV. CURTIN.

To His Excellency Andrew Curtin, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Should this dispatch be forwarded to you, countersigned by His Excellency THOMAS H. HICKS, Governor of Maryland, you will please to understand that the insurgents have surrendered Pikeville Arsenal, and that it therefore will not be necessary to advance your troops, as you were yesterday requested by me. B. F. BUTLER, Brig.-Gen.

ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1861.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ANNAPOLIS, April 24, 1861.

To Brig.-Gen. B. F. Butler:

SIR:—A dispatch signed by you, addressed to Gov. A. CURTIN, has been received by me, with a verbal request that I countersign it, and have it forwarded to its address.

In reference to the arsenal at Pikeville, I have no official information. I do not know who is now in possession of it. I am cut off from all communication with other parts of the State, and have no means to forward your dispatch, if I were willing to countersign it.

I am compelled, therefore, to decline to accede to your request. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, TH. H. HICKS.

THE FLEET OFF FORT PICKENS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

FROM THE SQUADRON OFF PENSACOLA, Thursday, April 25, 1861.

The squadron now here is composed of the *Sabine*, (sailing frigate,) commanded by Capt. HENRY A. ADAMS, the senior officer present, but he will probably be superceded in a few days by Capt. JAS. GLYNN, in the sailing-frigate *Macedonian*, which vessel is expected here from Vera Cruz; the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* is also here, commanded by Commander ALEXANDER GIBSON, the steamer *Brooklyn*, Commander CHARLES H. POOR, the steamer *Wyandotte*, Lieutenant Commanding J. C. WILLIAMSON, and the store ship *Supply*, Lieutenant Commanding J. R. M. MULLANY. The steamer *Powhatan* is also here, but what she came for, and whether she is to be attached to the squadron, nobody knows.

So much for the vessels composing the squadron. Now for their operations. The boats of the squadron have been very busy for the last few days in landing the troops from the *Brooklyn*, and the horses, troops and artillery, stores, &c., which were brought here by the steamer *Atlantic*. The landing was effected on the outside of the Island of Santa Rosa, and about a mile and a half from Fort Pickens, from which point a hard and smooth beach leads to the fort. The boats of the squadron were taken in tow by the *Atlantic* and the *Brooklyn*, which vessels stood close in shore and anchored. The boats were then laden with troops, which were landed on the beach; then the horses were hoisted overboard and towed on shore, much to their disgust, (not at the going *on shore*, at which I have no doubt they were much rejoiced, but at the *towing* part of the business;) and lastly, the artillery and stores were placed on *terra firma*. This work, as you may imagine, was not accomplished without most severe and arduous labor on the part of both officers and men, for which they deserve great credit. The landing was effected in good style and without a particle of opposition on the part of the Rebellionists. Fort Pickens is now reinforced, and is in good substantial fighting condition, ready either to stand a siege or a bombardment, as the Southern Confederacy may elect.

This great work having been effected, I would most respectfully, and in most forcible terms, draw the attention of the Navy Department to the fact that *sailing vessels* are not the kind of craft needed for the work to be done here. This fact has been fully exemplified in the work which has already been done,—for while the steamers *Brooklyn* and *Wyandotte* have been busily plying back and forth along the shore of Santa Rosa, doing good service, the *sailing* frigate *Sabine* and the *sailing* sloop-of-war *St. Louis* have been lying idly at their anchors,—and that was all they could do; but if they had the motive power within themselves, and not been dependent solely on the fitful winds, they, too, might have been busy, and with their aid the work which has been done might have been accomplished in less than half the time.

In view of this fact, if I might make a suggestion, I should say withdraw these sailing ships by all means, and as to the poor old *St. Louis*, I might add, that it is quite time she was withdrawn and ordered home, for she has already been out nearly twenty-eight months. Her crew are now debilitated by constant and arduous service, both here and on the Musquito coast, and fears are now entertained that not many days will elapse before that dreadful scourge, the scurvy, will make its appearance on board of her, as the crew have not had a particle of fresh provisions for over eighty days.

Should there be anything further of interest to communicate, and an opportunity should offer, you may hear from me. Please send a copy of your paper containing this communication to the Secretary of the Navy, that he may be enlightened somewhat as to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels for such service as is to be performed here. A CONSTANT READER.

HOW THE ARMS WERE TAKEN FROM THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following exceedingly interesting account of the transfer of the arms from the St. Louis Arsenal:

Capt. Jas. H. STOKES, late of the Regular Army, volunteered to undertake the perilous mission, and Gov. YATES placed in his hands the requisition of the Secretary of War for *ten thousand* muskets. Capt. STOKES went to St. Louis, and made his way as rapidly as possible to the Arsenal. He found it surrounded by an immense mob, and the postern gates all closed. His utmost efforts to penetrate the crowd were for a long time unavailing. The requisition was shown. Capt. LYON doubted the possibility of executing it. He said the Arsenal was surrrounded by a thousand spies, and every movement was watched and reported to the head-quarters of the Secessionists, who could throw an overpowering force upon them at any moment. Capt. STOKES represented that every hour's delay was rendering the capture of the Arsenal more certain; and the arms must be removed to Illinois now or never. Major CALLENDER agreed with him, and told him to take them at his own time and in his own way. This was Wednesday night. Capt. STOKES had a spy in the camp, whom he met at intervals in a certain place in the city. On Thursday he received information that Gov. JACKSON had ordered two thousand armed men down from Jefferson City, whose movements could only contemplate a seizure of the Arsenal, by occupying the heights around it, and planting batteries thereon. The job would have been an easy one. They had already planted one battery on the St. Louis levee, and another at Powder Point, a short distance below the Arsenal. Capt. STOKES immediately telegraphed to Alton to have the steamer *City of Alton* drop down to the Arsenal landing about midnight. He then returned to the Arsenal and commenced moving the boxes of guns, weighing some three hundred pounds each, down to the lower floor. About seven hundred men were employed in the work. He then took five hundred Kentucky flint-lock muskets, which had been sent there to be altered, and sent them to be placed on a steamer as a blind to cover his real movements. The Secessionists nabbed them at once, and raised a perfect bedlam over the capture. A large portion of the outside crowd left the Arsenal when this movement was executed, and Capt. LYON took the remainder, who were lying around as spies, and locked them up in his guard house. About 11 o'clock the steamer *City of Alton* came alongside, planks were shoved out from the windows to the main deck, and the boxes slid down. When the ten thousand were safely on board, Capt. STOKES went to Capt. LYON and Major CALLENDER, and urged them by the most pressing appeals to let him empty the Arsenal. They told him to go ahead and take whatever he wanted. Accordingly he took eleven thousand more muskets, five hundred new rifle carbines, five hundred revolvers, one hundred and ten thousand musket cartridges, to say nothing of the cannon and a large quantity of miscellaneous accoutrements, leaving only seven thousand muskets in the Arsenal to arm the St. Louis volunteers.

When the whole were on board, about 2 o'clock Friday morning, the order was given by the Captain of the steamer to cast off. Judge of the consternation of all hands, when it was found that she would not move. The arms had been piled in great quantities around the engines, to protect them against the battery on the levee, and the great weight had fastened the bows of the boat firmly on a rock, which was tearing a hole through the bottom at every turn of the wheels. A man of less nerve than Capt. STOKES would have gone crazy on the spot. He called the Arsenal men on board, and commenced moving the boxes to the stern. Fortunately, when about two hundred boxes had been shifted, the boat fell away from the shore, and floated in deep water. "Which way?" said Capt. MITCHELL, of the steamer. "Straight to Alton in the regular channel," replied Capt. STOKES. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. MITCHELL. "Then we will fight!" said Capt. STOKES. "What if we are overpowered?" said Capt. M. "Run her to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Capt. S. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Capt. MITCHELL, and away they went past the secession battery, past the entire St. Louis levee, and on to Alton, in the regular channel, where they arrived at five o'clock in the morning.

When the boat touched the landing, Capt. STOKES, fearing pursuit by some two or three of the secession military companies, by which the City of St. Louis is disgraced, ran to the market-house and rang the fire-bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, in all sorts of habiliments. Capt. STOKES informed them of the situation of things, and pointed out the freight cars. Instantly, men, women and children boarded the steamer, seized the freight, and clambered up the levee to the cars. Rich and poor tugged together with might and main for two hours, when the cargo was all deposited in the cars, and the train moved off, amid their enthusiastic cheers, for Springfield.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

On April 26, in the Canadian Parliament, Hon. T. S. MACDONALD called upon Attorney-General CARTER for information regarding the statement that the United States Government had applied to the Canadian authorities for muskets, either on loan or purchase. After an animated colloquy the Attorney-General refused to give any information, unless due notice were given that the question would be asked. So the matter dropped.

The Toronto *Leader*, in discussing the relations of Canada with America, says:

"Canada will keep clear of this American difficulty. It will be her office to offer an asylum to fugitives of all classes, whether black or white, whether they hail from the North or the South. Here all may find protection and a home. Already a large number of persons have come from the States to Upper Canada. Among them are various classes and nationalities. Canadians who went there in peaceable times return—British subjects who have spent some years there, and even Americans. Politicians, hitherto active, who require a refuge from the mob violence which always accompanies civil war, may be expected to follow. Men of means, as well as those who have only their labor, will seek in Canada a tranquil asylum, where their capital will be safe and the fruit of their industry secure.

The Secessionists have made vain endeavors to obtain privateers, in Canada. The Federal Government has not fared better in its attempts to obtain our vessels. Some arms have been purchased in Montreal by one of the belligerents; but these were obtained from private dealers, and in no way indicate the general feeling. In fact there was no feeling in the matter. It was an individual commercial transaction. The Province has preserved and will continue to preserve its neutrality, in good faith; and whatever may be the issue of the frightful civil war that is raging in the Republic, it will have made no enemy, created no hostile feeling and will fear no retaliation of hatred or revenge."

A COMMOTION IN ST. LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of April 27 details the circumstances of the seizure of the powder magazines near that city, by order of the State authorities. These magazines, it says, three in number, are situated on the river bank, about three miles above the city, in an open field, half a mile east of the village of Lowell. They are compact, close structures, capable of containing about eighteen thousand kegs of powder. One of them belongs to MESSRS. LAFLIN & SMITH, who obtain their powder at Saugerties, New-York. The others are the property of the Hazard Powder Company. The method of sale has been to convey the article to the city each morning, in spring wagons, and distribute to the retailers. Larger quantities are frequently received by boats. The amount of powder in the buildings Thursday night is stated at not less than twelve thousand kegs. This was yesterday in process of removal to a steamboat lying near. A vigilant guard of six soldiers was posted at the bridge, on the road from the village to the magazines, and no passage was allowed, except to those having passes from Capt. KELLEY. We understand that the combustible property is destined for Jefferson City.

The *Democrat* also gives the particulars of the enlistments which have been made thus far in St. Louis. The first regiment is under command of F. P. BLAIR, Jr.; the second is led by HENRY BOERNSTEIN; the third by FRANZ SIGEL; the fourth by NICHOLAS SHUTNER, and the fifth regiment is rapidly forming. These troops are quartered in the United States Arsenal grounds, which are held by 2,800 men.

POSITION OF GEN. HOUSTON.

Gen. HOUSTON spoke in Galveston, Texas, on April 19. The *Civilian* sketches his remarks. He denied all intention of trying to regain the seat from which he had been ousted, counseled coolness, union, and courage among all classes of people. He gave a humorous account of the manner in which he had been superseded in the office of Governor, and said that his relief from the labors, cares and responsibilities of the office was rather a favor than a matter of regret to himself.

He briefly alluded to his labors and efforts to discharge the duties of the place, and thought he had committed no act with which he could be fairly reproached. He briefly reviewed his whole public career, and alluded to frequent instances in which he had, for the time, stood opposed to popular feeling, but been sustained by subsequent experience. He attributed the disruption of the Union to the Kansas-Nebraska law, and said that, although he had been denounced and put down for his course on the question, no one now denied the correctness of his views and predictions when the question was raised. With reference to the recent reports of his complicity with LINCOLN in a plan for the reintroduction of troops from the United States into Texas, he pronounced them unmitigated falsehoods, and said that he had uniformly expressed the opinion that the Federal Government should evacuate the forts and withdraw the troops and all other sources of irritation from the seceded States.

POSITION OF ARKANSAS.

A large number of the conservative citizens of Arkansas, among them some of the Union Delegates to the State Convention, publish a card in the Little Rock *Gazette*, declaring it to be their purpose to resist to the last the coercion policy of Mr. LINCOLN, and to "embark their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" in the rebellion or revolution, as the result of the conflict, already begun, shall determine its character to be. The *Gazette* has been hitherto a firm Union paper. In its last issue it says: "We fairly and deliberately, in the light of day, and in the exercise of our calm and cool judgment, take upon ourself the position of resistance to, and rebellion against, the present Government of the United States; and if there be any who wish to denounce us for this treason against LINCOLN'S Government, or war against LINCOLN, we are willing and ready to furnish them the testimony, by the commission of an overt act whenever an opportunity offers."

HON. J. B. CLAY.

Hon. J. B. CLAY publishes a card in the Louisville papers giving it as his opinion that Kentucky cannot maintain a position of neutrality, and that she should at once secede and join the C. S. A.

guard. We marched new troops incumbered with ordinance, ammunition, &c., twenty miles through a hostile country by night and by day, without losing a man or firing a gun, always behaving with the utmost courtesy and kindness to the inhabitants, so that I consider that we have accomplished a great moral victory of which we have reason to be proud.

We received a most enthusiastic reception at Washington, and the joy of the people is heightened by the fact that alarming reports had been in circulation that we had been cut to pieces by the Secessionists.

We first passed through Pennsylvania-avenue and were reviewed by the President, and then marched to Willard's Hotel, where we had a fine breakfast. Everyone seems desirous of bestowing compliments and kindness on us; and in fact we are the lions of the day. Our march is considered a great feat, and all Washington seems to regard the presence of the Seventh as a benefit and pleasure. We hope earnestly, that our conduct, under all circumstances, will prove us worthy of this high esteem.

I am at present delighted with the expedition. There are some fine fellows who have joined from principle. I have already met with many of the hardships of a soldier's life, exposed yesterday to the extremes of heat and cold, with a few biscuit to eat and very little water to drink; working hard all the night without a moment's sleep, and marching this morning on what we supposed to be an overwhelming force of the enemy. My spirits never flagged once; my trust in Providence never faltered. I hope to be much improved by this work in every way; taking an uncommon amount of exercise, and eating plain food in moderate quantities; associating with many different men, and learning their character under all circumstances.

FROM UTAH.

Anniversary of the Organization of the Mormon Church—The U. S. Court at Provo—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, April 5, 1861.

To-morrow is the thirty-first anniversary of the organization of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." Truly there is a little food for reflection in the fact that a generation ago that remarkable body consisted of just six members, and convened in a log house in Western New-York. Now that same body keeps the very important half-way house on the great national highway that connects the eastern and western slopes of this continent and the wo oceans. During the interim, missionaries of the strange creed have compassed the civilized and much of the uncivilized portions of the globe, to make proselytes, and have probably so far succeeded as to increase the emigration from the Old World to the New by thirty thousand souls, and imbue another thirty thousand with the desire to follow, if the needful were more come-atable. What the end will be may be conjectured, but cannot be easily foretold.

To-morrow, too, commences the Mormon Semi-Annual Conference, when the "faithful" will appear in the "solemn assembly" from the uttermost parts of Mormondom. Already they are beginning to appear in this city; indeed, representatives ecclesiastical from the remote iron county have been in the city for several days. The weather will change consid erably, if it be propitious, for the equinoctial storms still continue at uncertain intervals. Snow, sleet, hail and rain, the last-named of the most perpendicular and business-like kind, we are not secure from, out of doors, scarcely from one hour to another, and our streets are in no enviable plight, for we have no paved or plank roads whatever.

I suppose the Conference services will consist in great part of fervent exhortations to "endure to the end," prophecies concerning the "manifest destiny" of all the world "and the rest of mankind," and preparations to send out missionaries and fetch home converts, "that Zion may arise and shine, and put on her strength."

Of this last matter, gathering together the converts, I may remark that the new system of operation seems to be fully decided upon and arranged for. As stated in a previous letter, the hand-cart system seems doomed to oblivion, that is, provided the ghostly relics of that system in '56, when so many hundred unfortunates were brought up standing by the snows and ice of a mountain Winter, at the last crossing of the upper Platte, obtrude not upon the scene. The favorite scheme now is to send cattle and wagons from this territory to the Missouri River in the Spring, to return with the converts in the Summer and Fall, instead of paying out cash to the "Gentiles" on the frontiers, as heretofore, for cattle, wegons and carts. This scheme was experimented upon in a small way last season, though sufficient, it is said, to demonstrate the practicability of the scheme on a more extended scale.

Judge CROSBY's Court at Provo, United States business, adjourned on the 28th ult., after a session of four days. A number of cases, not commenced according to the ruling of the present judges, were stricken off the docket. One indictment was found against a person for trading liquor to the red man. A number of patriotic Old World natives, who had made this continent their choice, came forth and boldly "declared their intention." And so the Court came to a close. The term of Court for Territorial business for that district is in the Summer, and will be held at Manti, San Pete Valley, 130 miles south of this city.

The Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society have obtained on lease, from the Council of this city, a plot of ground, on the block known as the "Old Fort," for an experimental garden, and have conferred the direction thereof on Mr. WILLIAM WADSTAFF, a gardener from England.

FARNSWORTH & Co., an enterprising firm of traders and blacksmiths, have established a "station" in Wash Valley, Washington Territory, and about twenty-five miles west of the Soda Springs of Bear River, where the California emigrants on the Northern route are pressingly invited to call and trade, shoe, rest and recruit.

In the middle of March the Probate Court of Utah County held several days' session, and had quite a run of business in such matters as petty larceny and rowdyism.

PETESLNEET, the Utah Chief, and BEAR-HUNTER, the Shoshones Chief, of the Cache Valley country, have been in town the past week, each with about twenty of his band. They, of course, visited Superintendent DAVIES, who presented them with blankets, bacon, flour, shirts, hats, cooking utensils and other things, which made the Indians "feel good," and return to their hunting grounds well pleased with white men in general.

The new boundaries of Utah, reducing her almost to a square, appear to give good satisfaction here. The only thing complained of is, the extension of Nebraska into the Northeast corner of this Territory, and reaching nearly to Fort Bridger. "Everybody" seems to be well pleased that Carson has been lawfully cut off from the Utah Territory, and organized as a Territory of itself.

It is stated here, that the new contract for the mail on the central route, is divided between the firms of BUTTERFIELD and RUSSELL, the former to take the western end, and the latter to run on the eastern end.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 3.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	88½	50	N. Y. Central R.	72¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	86⅞	560	do	72⅛
3 000	do	87	100	do	830 72½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	76½	100	do	bnwk 72
9 000	do	76¼	100	do	72
6,000	Treas. 12 p. c. N.	101½	100	Erie Railroad	20¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	47	250	do	20⅝
3 000	Virginia St. 6s..	46	250	do	s10 20¾
1,000	N. Y. State 6s....	98	5	do	20¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s.....	40¾	100	Reading Railroad..	32
8,000	do.....	40½	2850	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	60
10,000	do.....	40¾	100	do	s10 59½
10,000	do.....	40	275	do	59¾
22,000	do.....	40½	100	do	s30 58¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	72	200	do	s3 59¼
5 000	N. Y. St. 6s, '65.	100	20	do	59¾
2,000	E.R.1st M.B.ex.in	99½	150	do	c 60½
6 000	do	100	300	do	s10 60
4 000	E.R. 3d M. bds'83	84	100	do	s5 60⅛
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M	101	50	do	60¾
1,000	H.1st M. S.ex int.	95	50	Gal. & Chic. R.	c 58
2,000	M. C. 8 p ct. 1st M. S. F Con. Bds..	95	50	do	57½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. R.	94	200	do	57¾
5	Bank of America	100	146	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¾
20	Bank of Commerce	83	100	do	s10 23½
20	do	84	150	do	23¾
20	do	84	1200	do	23¾
20	do	85	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	38
100	Cum. Coal Pref....	4	250	do	38⅛
5	Mich. Cen. R.....	46	150	do	s10 38¼
20	do	45½	25	do	38¾
170	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	76¼	210	N. Y. Cen. R.	72¼
1 000	Treas. 12 p c N's.	101¾	100	do	s10 72
5 000	Cal. State 7s.....	71⅞	50	do	s10 71¾
15,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	46	100	do	72½
18,000	Va. State 6s.....	45½	100	Reading Railroad..	32
1,000	do	s10 44	10	do	31
2,000	Ky. State 6s.....	86	95	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	61
4,000	N. Y. State 6s, '62,	100	50	do	s3w 60¾
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, ex int.	92	100	do	s10 60¾
45,000	Mo State 6s.....	40	100	do	61¾
5,000	do	b15 40	50	do	b10 61¾
150	Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	100	Gl. & Chi. Rd.	b10 58¾
50	do	s10 70	150	do	58¾
100	do	s30 69¾	200	do	58¾
10	do	70¾	50	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	38¾
100	Erie Railroad	20¾	100	do	s30 38¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	23¼	50	do	38⅞

FRIDAY, May 3—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm and upward to-day, although there is no organized movement of a speculative nature, and a good many of the operators at the Exchange Board, and on the Street, are much surprised at the turn of prices. The Railway Share market was influenced in a good degree to-day by a very heavy and somewhat unexpected demand for Illinois Central shares, part of which undoubtedly came from London, in the mails of the *Arabia* and *Adriatic*. The difference in price between the two markets, which is closely watched in panic seasons by a number of jobbers of London, and their branch houses and correspondents here, is at present sufficient to justify a wide discretion in filling English orders, and the course of the cash Stock being in that direction for a week or two past, the *short* sellers on the Street are taken aback by this demand. The price left off firm at 59¾ yesterday, and opened this morning at 60 ₱ cent. The sales of the day were over 5,000 shares, the highest figure being paid between the sessions of the Board for immediate delivery, say 61½ ₱ cent., from which the price returned to 61@61¼ at the Second Board. Some of the other Western roads strongly sympathized with Illinois Central, and were also strengthened by the April returns of traffic which, notwithstanding the Civil War excitement, are rather better than the same month last year. Now that navigation on the Upper Lakes and on the Erie Canal is fully resumed, the Grain warehouses at Chicago will soon be relieved of the immense stocks of Wheat and Corn stored in that city for a month or two past, and thus enable the farmers in the interior to send other supplies forward by rail. The belief is that the Galena, Rock Island, Illinois Central and other lines across the rich prairies of Illinois into Chicago, will soon show increased traffic from this source. And the two Michigan roads will participate at the same time in the advantage of the reopening of Lake Erie and the Erie Canal. There was a sudden advance after the arrival of the *Northern Light*, this afternoon, of 2½@3 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail Shares. It is understood that the steamers of the Company on the Pacific will have the protection of a Government war-vessel at Acapulco as well as at Panama. In Government Stocks and Treasury paper the demand continues firm, and business is large in Missouri State Stocks, at 40@40½ ₱ cent., while Virginias and Tennessees this afternoon were not so good as at the early Board. Sales of the former at 45½ ₱ cent. cash, and of the latter at 46 ₱ cent cash. The report that Tennessee has passed an ordinance of secession, current for several days past, was confirmed by private information to one of the afternoon papers. That this report, and also the withdrawal in some shape of North Carolina, are practically true, has been the received opinion for several days past. Late in the afternoon the general Market left off firm, at about the following figures:

Central	72¼	Galena	58½
Erie	20¾	Toledo	23¼
Rock Island	38¼	Michigan Guaranteed	29½
Illinois Central	61¾	Michigan Central	45¾
Pacific	72	Reading	32
Panama	101½	Missouris	40

The Exchange market is reduced ¼@1 per cent. for Saturday's mail, and the quotation for Bank and Bankers' on London is 104¼@105 ₱ cent., and good Merchant bills 103@104 ₱ cent. The rates on Paris sympathize, and fair bills have been done at 5f. 45c.@5f. 40c. The demand from the Importers on all European points is extremely moderate, so that most of the transactions are among and between the Bankers themselves; some of whom are ordering Gold from England. In Money there is continued ease in Loans at call on approved Stock collateral at 5@6 ₱ cent., while lenders touch Mercantile paper with unusual caution, and there is nothing done under 7 per cent. The City Banks are distributing this week, as they did last, very considerable sums in gold, the demand being from Boston, Philadelphia, and the New York and New England country banks, and also for the outfit of our volunteer soldiery. The California steamer delivered $868,000 this afternoon, which will replace the outgo in part, and to this source of supplies will soon be added further importations from England.

Among other May 1 removals we notice that of Messrs. A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, of the Stock Exchange, to No. 43 Exchange-place.

The Galena and Chicago Road earned in April:

1861	$103,478	1860	$93,253
Increase	$10,225.		

The Michigan and Southern Road earned in April:

1861	$189,444	1860	$170,841
Increase	$18,603.		

The following is the Specie List of the *Northern Light*, from California:

Howl'd & Aspinwall.	$27,572	J. Strauss. Bros & Co.	$37,500
Order	1,461	Wm. Heller & Co.	7,100
Ballin & Sanders	17,500	Am. Ex. Bank	35,000
Neustadter Bros	20,600	P. Naylor	7,000
Eppinger & Co	3,000	Baker & Morrill	15,300
J. Heller & Bros	10,000	A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	8,600
Scholl Bros	24,560	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	6,500
Hoffin & Rosenstock	7,000	Aug. Belmont & Co.	96,000
Frank Baker	10,400	Richard Patrick	42,000
Jas. Patrick & Co	15,000	L. Kinstein & Bro.	15,000
Richard Patrick	40,000	Eug. Kelly & Co.	32,000
J. G. Parker	5,000	Duncan, Sher'n & Co.	86,577
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	53,000	Am. Ex. Bank	30,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	40,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	154,000
Order	2,500	From Aspinwall	16,680
Total			$888,619

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$1,484,375	$935,101	$495,138
Thrown on market	1,518,939	949,670	231,540
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	39,695,447	39,538,834	26,343,514
Thrown on market	40,828,713	40,264,393	26,525,119

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	308	$59,512	493	$142,679	264	$48,067
Mf. of Cot'n	117	21,008	485	100,153	54	9,689
Mf. of Silk	47	32,330	65	61,362	12	9,934
Mf. of Flax	29	7,158	116	25,074	28	4,147
Miscellan's	51	29,958	48	15,984	492	9,737
Total	552	$149,966	1,207	$345,172	820	$81,574
		345,172				149,966
Total entered		$495,138	Total marketed			$231,540

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. April 27.	LOANS. April 20.	SPECIE. April 27.	SPECIE. April 20.
Citizens' Bank	$2,293,080	$2,420,396	$4,027,965	$4,021,5 9
Canal Bank	840,119	845,162	1,313,823	1,215,179
Louisiana	2,118,969	2,096,451	3,445,075	3,418,232
Louis'a State	3,541,612	3,480,582	2,588,809	3,621,302
Mec. & Trad	789,543	801,672	880,564	952 394
Bk. of N. O	1,096,797	1,097,632	1,334 140	1,507,406
Southern Bk	99 216	125,581	448,649	389,205
Union Bank	326,742	325,171	590,713	616 523
Merchants'	457,366	452,321	273,935	270,513
Crescent City	788,621	781,412	246,287	406 346
Bk. of Amer	907,469	872,309	763,642	809,283
Total	13,879,535	13,797,768	15,926,872	16 315,891
	Increase	$81,767	Decrease	$389,340

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. April 27.	CIRCULATION. April 20.	DEPOSITS. April 27.	DEPOSITS. April 20.
Citizens' Bank	$2,652,710	$2,773,150	$4,012,970	$4,150,415
Canal Bank	874,708	935,858	1,166,598	1,130,689
Louisiana	901,886	918,976	4,389 577	4,391,547
Louis'na State	1,745,405	1,821,450	4,670,697	5,010 573
Mec. & Traders	311,396	341,275	1,004,395	1,098 219
Bank of N. O	525,865	578,475	1,227,650	1,519,775
Southern Bk	44,355	47,320	507,143	457,525
Union Bank	495,585	504,978	1,704,105	1 033,675
Merchants' Bk.	314,135	330 025	389,917	359 507
Crescent City	146,355	152,700	168,661	311,896
Bk. of America	157,775	165 170	1,234,520	1,195,128
Totals	8,170 161	8,569,266	19 696,131	20,658,945
	Decrease	$399 105	Decrease	$962,794

BANKS.	EXCHANGE. April 27.	EXCHANGE. April 20.	DUE DIST. BANKS. April 27.	DUE DIST. BANKS. April 20.
Citizens' Bank	$1,788,341	$1,978,202	$764,929	$330 926
Canal Bank	1,941,662	2,087,352	94,330	116,189
Louisiana	1 283,380	1,456,047	82,079	145,449
Louisiana St	820,244	1,295,773	242,738	254,000
Mec. & Traders	341,686	372,98	33,184	28,564
Bank of N. O	25,662	66,583	189,817	265,554
Southern Bank	718 474	727,018		
Union Bank	381,017	415,892	267,472	170,879
Merchants' Bk.	3 803	15,615	34,188	52,365
Crescent City	23,057	43 057	2,288	7,493
Bk. of America	1,000	1,000	1,510	3,854
Total	$7 328 354	$8 518,500	$1,208,536	$1,375,133
	Decrease	$1,190,146	Decrease	$166,597

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 76; Reading Railroad, 60; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 8¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½. Sight Exchange on New-York, at par@1-10 ₱ cent. discount.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 3, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 148 bbls. Ashes, 10,195 bbls. Flour, 347 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,543 bushels Wheat, 3,112 bushels Corn, 1,809 pkgs. Provisions, and 840 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to day; sales 100 bags Maracaibo, part at 14c., and 300 bags stained Laguayra on private terms. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The inquiry has been less active; prices have been unsettled. Middling Upland is quoted at from 13⅜c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bales.

DYEWOODS—All kinds are inactive, and prices are nominal.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for Dry Cod, but other descriptions are in limited request, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less active, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices, especially of low and medium brands, have favored buyers. The receipts have been moderate; but receivers have been eager to sell. The reported transactions add up 11,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 15; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 15@$5 35, mainly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western at $5 @$5 10; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 17½@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 17½	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 25	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern is quiet to-day, and prices are tending downward. Sales have been confined to 1,570 bbls., at $5 75@$6 40 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 45@$8 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive, $3 10@$4 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—All kinds are in slack demand, including Layer Raisins at $2 05@$2 10, and Bunch do. at $1 50@$1 52½ ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, especially by shippers, and the market has been somewhat depressed. Sales have been reported of 52,000 bushels, including Canada Club at $1 23; White Western at $1 40@$1 60; Red Western at $1 30@$1 32, chiefly at $1 31; Amber Wisconsin at $1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 26; Northwestern Club at $1 23@ $1 24; Chicago Spring, at $1 19@$1 21; Red State at $1 26@$1 31, the latter an extreme rate; and very choice White Kentucky at $1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn is in demand at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels, at 66¾c.@67½c. for new mixed Western; 67¾c.@68¾c. for old do.; 69c. for Jersey Yellow; 69c. for Yellow Southern; and 70c.@71c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 67c.@68c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,200 bushels. Barley is dull and heavy at 55c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Oats rule quiet, including Canada, at 34c.@34½c.; Western, at 33½c.@34¼c., and State at 34½c.@35¼c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending April 30, 1861:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	22,792	12,134
Wheat, bushels	151.550	167,834
Corn, bushels	321,807	170,488
Oats, bushels	31,875	450
Rye, bushels	3,913	542
Barley, bushels	5,540	810

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to April 30:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	355,406	189,850	107,255
Wheat, bush	1,871,768	938,927	639,736
Corn, bush	3,177.640	3,316,478	849,314
Oats, bush	166,200	383,922	157,358
Rye, bush	104 020	45,967	15,257
Barley, bush	273,353	166,077	89,025

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago, April 29, 1861:

Flour, bbls	60,050
Wheat, bush	1,415,449
Corn, bush	2,024,256
Oats, bush	551,054

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 1st of May says, "During the past week the trails have been opened, and lake navigation is again resumed. A very large fleet of propellers and vessels arrived here within the past three days, and our overflowing grain warehouses are fast being depleted of their stocks. Business, however, though active, has been very materially embarrassed by the want of confidence in Illinois currency. But for this, our receipts of grain would be treble what they now are."

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, chiefly at 70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including new, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—No important sales transpired to-day. Prices continue nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, 25 hhds. Porto Rico, on private terms, and 40 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs., but is quiet. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand within a range of from 75c.@85 ₱ gallon. Tar is in fair request at $3@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Resin has been more sought after, since our last, chiefly Common, at $1 85@$1 91, ₱ 310 lbs.

OIL—A moderate inquiry prevails for Linseed, at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork, though not in active demand, is decidedly firmer in price; the principal holders do not appear to be eager to sell at present. The reported transactions amount to 650 bbls. at $17 25@$17 50 for Mess, and $13 37½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more request, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much. Sales 450 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is also unaltered. Sales 300 bbls., at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 13c.@18c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese is quiet at 5c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The high prices claimed to-day have had the effect of checking operations. Sales, 200 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Other sales were effected, but we are not at liberty to publish details.

SEEDS—A very moderate demand prevails to day, for clover at 7¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb; Rough Flax at $1 47½@$1 55, and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales have been made to-day of 670 hhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@4¾c., and Porto Rico at 4¾c.@5¼c.; also, 153 hhds. do., (by auction,) at 4 9-16c @5 11-16c; 120 boxes Havana, part at 5½c., and 11,602 bags Manilla on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 12 500 lbs, part at 8¾c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Is very quiet, yet prices are well supported; sales, 29 hhds Kentucky, at 6c.@12c.; 40 bales, Havana, on private terms; and 132 cases Seedleaf at 4c @7c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to 17¾c.@17¾c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 850 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Rates were quoted somewhat firmer, yet business was not active. For Liverpool—Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5½d.@6d.; Corn, 5¾d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb; Resin, 2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, 27s. 6d.; Lard and Bacon, 25s., Tallow, 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7d.@8d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Dublin, a bark, with Wheat, in vessel's bags, at 10d. per bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leave.	For.	
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 26
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 26
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arabia	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 11
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Adriatic	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	May 11
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Kangaroo	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Asiago	New-York	Southampton	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington*, will close at the Post-office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 4:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO REA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in those countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and druggists.

SEO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 495 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

ALL PERSONS IN WANT OF GOOD DENTISTRY, at moderate prices, can be suited by calling on Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Strangers at hotels and others, will find this a central, convenient location. References first-class.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH TEACHER, (well acquainted with English,) teaching his own language, piano, drawing, writing, &c., is open to immediate employment, on moderate terms, as teacher in a school or tutor in a family. Address F. H., Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS been teaching for a number of years in one of the largest Female Institutes in this City, desires a reengagement to teach the English branches in a school in New-York or Brooklyn; best of City reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,983 New-York Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED.—A LADY WHO has had experience desires a situation as English governess or to take charge of a house; is willing to travel. Call or address J. E., No. 130 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The eighth anniversary Social Service will be held on THURSDAY EVENING May 9, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway. Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, will preside at this patriotic gathering of the sons of New England. Speeches will be made appropriate to the times by distinguished clergymen from different parts of the country, representing several denominations. The exercises will be enlivened with music by Dodworth's Band, and religious and patriotic songs. Tickets, 25 cents; may be had at the Rooms of the Congregational Union, No 136 Grand-st., few doors east of Broadway; also, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A REGIMENTAL PRAYER-MEETING will be held at the Head-quarters of the Imperial Zouaves, No. 35 Bowery, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Friends of the cause are invited to attend. Col. Merritt and the other officers are men of religious and moral character, and are anxious to give a character to the Regiment which will make it congenial to persons of principle who wish to serve God and their country.

L. C. LOCKWOOD, Chaplain

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine-st., on SABBATH MORNING; Communion at 3¾ P. M. In the evening Monthly Concert of Prayer for Seamen. The Pastor will read letters from seamen giving an account of the precious and wonderful work of Grace on board the U. S. Frigate *Niagara*, and several vessels of war off Pensacola. All seats free. L. P. HUBBARD, Rec Sec.

REV. DR. SAWYER WILL CLOSE HIS labors in this City for the present, TO-MORROW, by preaching at the corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. At 3 o'clock P. M., interesting exercises will take place, several Ministers assisting in the dedication and baptism of a number of the children and young persons connected with the Society, and the admission of members, closing with a sermon in the Evening at 7½ o'clock.

"PATRIOTISM AND RELIGIOUS CONSECRATION" will be the subject of discourse TO MORROW AFTERNOON, at the 20th-st Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor; to be followed by the ordination of Baptism, the admission of candidates to Church fellowship and the Communion. Services at 3¾. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor.

FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.—In the *Times* of Saturday, April 27, under the head of Religious Notices, it was stated that Rev. W. was stated is pastor elect of the congregation of said church. That statement is untrue no election having taken place at the moderation of a call for a pastor.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, No. 118 Front-st.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. CHAS E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Monthly meeting of the S. S. Missionary Society, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. R. S. MACLAY of the Church Mission, and others, will take part in the exercises. Seats free

THE JUDGMENT TERMINATING DISPENSATIONS; or, *Trial of People and Nations*. Preaching on the above subject by GEO. SPORRS, Editor of the *Bible Exam

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* TEN *subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SIMPSON & CO.—LAST ACT OF JESSIE BROWN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE QUACK DOCTOR—JENNY LIND.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—THERESE—THE STARS AND STRIPES—JACK SHEPPARD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPITOLA—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Maryland, after all the assurances recently given that she would remain loyal to the Union, appears likely to drift into the hands of the Secessionists, unless the Union men within her borders shall bestir themselves. The action of her Legislature in passing to a third reading what is called a bill to provide for the public safety, proposes to place the destinies of the State in the keeping of a rank Secession Committee, and to remove every restriction and safeguard which has heretofore existed against a rash employment of military force. It now appears that while the Union element in the State has been deluded with the idea that no further apprehension need be felt that the State would occupy a position hostile to the Federal Government, the Legislature has been engaged in perfecting arrangements which, at any appointed time, may precipitate the State into the arms of JEFF. DAVIS. We are glad to learn, however, that this action on the part of the Legislature is not likely to meet with the favor they desire. The Union feeling has gained such headway in the State, and especially in Baltimore, that a tremendous pressure has been brought to bear against the measure, which happily did not become a law, as at first announced. Our latest dispatch indicates a likelihood that the attempt to spring secession upon the State will be a failure.

The Government, deeming all now secure a Washington, and requiring no more troops at that point, has communicated with Gov. MORGAN, desiring that no men shall be sent there from this State. The Governor, having already ordered several additional regiments to proceed there, and knowing the disappointment which a countermanding order would occasion, has addressed the Government on this subject, asking that they be received, but no reply has yet reached him. If they are not required at Washington, doubtless they will be made available for some other important point.

There seems to be no doubt that the Cotton States, and, more especially, Mississippi and parts of Louisiana, are even now actually short of the necessaries of life, and are rapidly merging into a condition of actual want. Indeed, in some localities want is already felt. A gentleman whose veracity is vouched for by the Cleveland *Leader*, who has recently traveled up the Mississippi from New-Orleans, stopping at all the principal points, reports the people as suffering from destitution of the common necessaries—corn meal, and that in small quantities, being about the only food to be had.

Little Delaware is doing nobly in the cause of Liberty and the Union. The quota of troops called for in the State will soon be ready. Three companies were mustered and sworn in on Thursday, and the Governor has made a requisition for one thousand rifles, to put the State in a condition of defence. On Tuesday next a Union meeting is to be held at Georgetown, in what is considered the secession end of the State.

From Cairo, we still hear of the assembling of considerable bodies of men below in Kentucky, but it is stated that they lack arms. We receive the assurance, however, that the Union feeling is now gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where heretofore sympathy with secession has been most marked.

Connecticut is determined to be ready for all emergencies. The Legislature yesterday passed unanimously a bill appropriating two millions, to place the State in a condition of complete defence. Ten regiments of volunteers are provided for, who are to receive $10 per month additional to the pay of the Government.

A meeting of the Home Guard was held yesterday, at the Astor House, in expectation of a visit from Vice-President HAMLIN. That gentleman, however, did not appear, being detained by important business connected with the Maine Regiments. Gov. STANTON, of Kansas, was introduced, and made a strong Union speech. He was followed by Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, who introduced Senator FOOTE, of Vermont. The Senator addressed the members of the Guard who were present, and when he had concluded, Mayor WOOD, who had been escorted to the room by a Committee, in an earnest address, promised the movement all the support in his power. Hon. JOHN COCHRANE also addressed the meeting.

The Council of Congregational Pastors and Deacons met again yesterday to deliberate on the affairs in dispute among the members of Dr. CHEEVER'S Church. The proceedings resulted in an almost unanimous condemnation of the course of conduct pursued by Dr. CHEEVER and his advisers, and in a determination to sustain the persecuted minority, who had appealed to the Council for countenance and support.

The steamship *Northern Light* reached this port yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on the 25th ult. She brings $868,000 in treasure, and the mails and passengers from California. The news from California is anticipated as usual by the Pony Express. The advices from the South Pacific, however, are interesting. Mendoza, a town of the Argentine Confederation, situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, had been desolated by one of the most terrible earthquakes every experienced in South America. It occurred on the 20th of March, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Two distinct shocks were felt, the undulations being in contrary directions, and the consequence was that every dwelling and public edifice in the place was destroyed, although the commotion only lasted about five seconds. But the most terrible part of the calamity was the loss of life. Upwards of 8,000 of the inhabitants were killed, forming nearly the whole of the population, and the few who escaped were left homeless, naked and starving. It was reported that San Juan, a town of considerable importance, about thirty leagues from Mendoza, was also destroyed. Peru continued in an unsettled state. Ex-President ECHENIQUE, whose arrest has been previously announced, still continued a prisoner at San Lorenzo. Foreigners were treated with outrage, and affairs generally seemed going to ruin. The intelligence from Central America is unimportant.

By the *Adriatic*, which arrived at a late hour on Thursday night, we receive very imperfect files of English and French journals, a day later than those by the *Arabia*. They add nothing of moment to the telegraphic summary forwarded from St. Johns. A dispatch dated at Madrid, April 20, states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had had a protracted interview with the Haytian Ambassadors, doubtless with reference to the annexation of Santo Domingo. The official *Correspondencia* denies the truth of a statement which was current that the Haytians are disposed, in imitation of the Dominicans, to annex themselves to Spain.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the Grand Jury made a communication to the Court implicating the Messrs. HOPE and Mr. HACKLEY in having employed money for procuring the award of the street-cleaning contract.

The Stock market continued firm yesterday, and another advance of ½@1 ₱ cent. was had on Erie and some of the Western shares, and a large business done in Illinois Central, at a further rise of 2 ₱ cent. The Southern State Stocks left off 1 ₱ cent. lower, except Missouris, which continue to find free buyers at about 40 ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchange Market declined to 104½@105 for Bank and Bankers' on London, and 102½@104 for good Merchant bills.

The sales of Cotton were less extensive yesterday. Prices were irregular. Flour and Wheat were heavy, and drooping. A moderate demand prevailed for Corn, Hay, Linseed Oil, Tallow, Whisky, Grass seed, and most kinds of Provisions, including Pork, which was decidedly firmer. Rice was in good request, and was advancing. Common Resin was actively sought after. Hemp, Fish, Hops, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Molasses, Metals, Spices, Teas, Coffee and Tobacco were quiet. Sugars were purchased to a fair extent. An improvement was discoverable in the freight market.

The Relations of Maryland to the Union.

We have never had entire faith in the conversion alleged to have been wrought—almost by miracle—among the Secessionists of Maryland. We attribute, justly, no doubt, very great efficacy to the presence of a superior force on her borders, and to the moral influence of the general uprising in the North, in restoring the reign of reason and moderation. All this strengthened the hands of the Unionists, and enabled them to make themselves heard and felt; but, though it might repress and stifle the outward demonstration of treason, it could not extinguish the rankling discontents and animosities which led to it. We have never believed that the men who shot down Federal soldiers yesterday, were prepared to look with complacency on the flaunting of the Federal flag in the breeze to-day.

Our worst apprehensions have been confirmed by the extraordinary proceedings in the Maryland Legislature, which we published yesterday. The bill which passed the Senate by a vote of 14 Yeas to 8 Nays, would have amazed us at any other time than a period of general madness and confusion. It substitutes for the lawful and constitutional Government of the State a revolutionary Board of six members, five of whom are desperate Secessionists, with absolute and despotic powers of peace and war throughout the Commonwealth. These powers are unlimited, and the men who wield them are irresponsible. They are subject to removal by a Convention that may be hereafter appointed—they are liable to account for their deeds or their misdeeds to the General Assembly of Maryland, whenever they may be called upon to do so by a majority of all the members of each branch; but meanwhile, until removed by a possible Convention, or called to account by an impossible concurrent majority in two branches of the Legislature, they are armed with "full power to provide for the protection, safety, peace and defence of the State"—to organize and regulate her militia, and commission all her officers above the rank of Captain, in the name and under the great seal of the State. In other words, the Assembly of Maryland have followed the infamous example that has been set them by the Convention of Virginia. As the Commissioners of the Old Dominion have handed her over, bound hand and foot, to JEFFERSON DAVIS, and have authorized him to take military possession of her soil and the absolute command of her armies, without the previous consent of her once free and proud people—so the Legislature of Maryland have sought to withdraw from the people of Maryland the intelligent disposition of her future, and to place it within the power of a despotic Board, whose mission it is, no doubt, to hustle Maryland out of the Union—according to the latest manifesto of the conspirators—"without knowing how!"

This movement in the Maryland Legislature, is of a piece with all the movements of this diabolical treason from the commencement. The whole policy of the conspirators has been to exclude the people from any part or lot in the business—to manage it by committees and commissioners, and boards, and a military despot—to keep the entire disposition of affairs in the hands of the few ring-leaders, who have staked their fortunes and hearts on the result, and to prevent the possibility of a calm and intelligent popular vote upon the great issues of the controversy.

Simultaneously with the passage of this extraordinary bill to a second reading in the Senate, was the adoption, by both Houses, of an equally extraordinary report by the House and Senate. This report styles the passage of Federal troops over her soil for the defence of the Federal Capital, an "invasion of piratical and excited multitudes of Northern cities." It objects to the appropriation of any part of the soil of Maryland to Federal defence without asking the consent of Maryland, and recommends the appointment of a committee, whose office shall be to proceed to Washington, and demand of the President of the United States an explanation of his intentions with regard to Maryland, and ascertain if any "becoming arrangements" can be made with him in the premises!

Such is the "blast from hell" that follows the "soft airs from heaven" with which the rebels and traitors of Maryland attempted to soothe and quiet our apprehensions of disloyalty but a few days since. We should hardly think it safe for this Board of Public Safety, or this Committee of Commissioners, to undertake a very brisk and heavy business in treason just at this time; and if they should do so, it is not impossible that the necessity of some striking and prompt examples will terminate the duties of the Board and of the Commissioners as soon as they fairly enter upon them. No more parleying with traitors!

Policy of the Administration.

The following memorandum, by C. M. CLAY, is published by Mr. W. R. HURLEY, Editor of the Nashville *Democrat*, who states that it was written after an interview with President LINCOLN, held at his (Mr. HURLEY'S) request,—and for his special use. It is an important public document:

[MEMORANDUM.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1861.

The undersigned, on all the responsibilities of a Kentuckian, a patriot, and a man, desiring the perpetuation of the Union and the liberties of the people—opposed always to aggressive war, believing that civilization cannot be advanced by arms, but that only pre-existing ideas can be so fixed—in favor of *peaceful* emancipation by the will of the sovereignties and against servile war and insurrections—asserts upon his own responsibility the policy of the Administration to be *peace*, if consistent with honor.

1. He reasserts the avowals of President LINCOLN in his inaugural address and late proclamation, to make war upon no State, much less upon Virginia or the Border States, *whose Union men he would conciliate and save as friends*. For this reason he retires from Harper's Ferry as he did from Sumter, acting clearly on the defensive, that he might stand before mankind guiltless of this great fraternal suicide. For the same reason he refuses to avenge the blood of American citizens shed in Baltimore in the peaceful passage to the seat of the common Government.

2. But the President will not, when pressed to the wall, fail to assert to his full ability the power and safety of the National Government, *unless the people, whose servant he is, shall otherwise decree.*

3. Any attack on the National forces or property in the District of Columbia will be regarded as a declaration of war and a fatal blow at all hope of peace.

4. He will not deceive Maryland or Virginia, or any State, by false professions; he will continue to strengthen his position in this place of National exclusive jurisdiction, at all hazards, and by all the defensive means in his power, and this he feels abundantly able to do.

5. Virginia and Maryland may keep the peace and give time for the passions of men to cool by avoiding invasion of the District or obstructing our movements. *Virginia must confine herself to her own soil.*

(Signed) C. M. CLAY.

This memorandum is dated the 20th of April. It represents Mr. LINCOLN as determined to use force *only* for the defence of the Capital—leaving time and reflection to do their work upon the other States. It is scarcely necessary to say that this programme is by no means the one which *the people* have adopted as adequate to the occasion. We think, moreover, that the President has very decidedly changed his views since it was written.

Kentucky---Her Past and Present.

To understand thoroughly the position of Kentucky, and to form a probable conjecture of her ultimate action and destiny in this turmoil of States, one needs not only to understand how the present revolution affects her interests and feelings, but he should know, also, the political traditions of the State. Kentucky has had a peculiar experience in domestic discord, resulting, at one time, almost in civil war; and her people have, therefore, clearly marked precedents of action by which to direct their course in this revolutionary phrensy. They steer by well-known landmarks, which no other State now tempted to rebellion, possesses; and hence it is that her Union men yet hold the helm firmly, and make steadily for the haven which safety and honor present, while the best and wisest of their kind in other States—such as JOHN BELL and the EWINGS, of Tennessee, have dropped their arms in reckless despair, and are drifting onward to destruction. We shall prepare the readers of the TIMES for a thrilling drama, to be enacted ere long on the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, if they will attend a brief historical reminiscence of that State.

About the year 1824, the people of Kentucky, having been prostrated by the effects of the then recent war with England, were reduced to a state of very general bankruptcy. Property had scarcely any value—there was no money in the land—and suits, judgments and executions, were sweeping the possessions of the many into the hands of a few. A universal outcry for "relief" arose throughout the State; and a Legislature, elected under the excitement that prevailed, attempted to give relief by the enactment of laws that restricted the collection of debts by embarrassing means of delay, and by requiring a valuation of property levied on under execution, below which it should not be sold.

In due time the law was taken before the Court of Appeals, the Court of highest jurisdiction in the State, and was decided to be unconstitutional, in that it impaired the obligation of contracts. A cry of dismay arose, followed by an intense feeling of resentment and rebellion. Officers everywhere were openly resisted, or intimidated. In many cases they resigned rather than obey the law and encounter the popular odium. A party was at once formed in the State composed of these rebellious elements. They swept everything before them—elected the next Legislature, (the sessions then being annual,) with a large majority in favor of abolishing the old Court of Appeals, and establishing a new Court that would sustain their "relief laws." The Legislature quickly proceeded to carry out the popular will—the old Court were legislated out of office, and a new Court established by law and new Judges chosen. This was the foundation of the "Old Court" and the "New Court" Parties of Kentucky, the lines of which were distinctly visible in the politics of the State for twenty-five years subsequently. Indeed, they may be discovered still, as we shall presently see.

But the Old Court refused to succumb! It was composed of three of the firmest men and ablest jurists of Kentucky—Judges J. BOYLE, WM. OWSELEY and BEN. MILLS. These Judges decided that the Court of Appeals was a Constitutional Court, and that it could not be reached nor reorganized by mere legislative enactment. The New Court was therefore pronounced unconstitutional, as well as the "Relief laws," and all good citizens warned against obeying its decrees. The Executive Department of the Government had meanwhile fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists, or New Court party. They had, therefore, the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the State, and what was supposed to be an overwhelming majority of the people, on their side, turbulent and frenzied to the point of civil war. But the brave Old Court maintained its ground—held its sessions in Frankfort, heard and decided causes, and defied the mob that raged around it, threatening the lives of its members. At the same time the new Court, being fully organized, held its sessions also in Frankfort, backed by all the influence of the Governor and Legislature. Daily were the partisans of the two Courts in danger of coming in conflict. The arms of the State were seized and companies of soldiers, with muskets loaded and bayonets set, guarded the new Court, threatened the old Court, and were ready on the instant to plunge the State into one grand scene of carnage. The contention spread like a raging fire into every county. As the majority in each sided with one Court or the other, its litigated cases were appealed to Old or New Court; and thus to an extent unparalleled before in the history of any State, was society involved in strife and confusion.

The grand national controversy was about this time beginning between HENRY CLAY and ANDREW JACKSON, and the Old and New Court conflict, by the law of necessity, was merged with that. HENRY CLAY, being of the old Court or Conservative Constitutional side, the New Court party joined the JACKSON ranks. And thus with renewed energy, and increased intensity of bitterness and hate, the civil commotion raged. The Press as well as the Forum was filled with able and fiery champions. Newspapers, circulars and pamphlets were issued and scattered through the State in tens of thousands. F. P. BLAIR, Sr., then a young man in Frankfort, unpossessed of fortune and unknown to fame, became the editor of the *Argus*, a weekly paper established at Frankfort, to sustain the New Court cause. He was appointed Clerk of the New Court of Appeals, an office of great value under the Old Court system, for it was very profitable and its tenure for life. AMOS KENDALL also, who, if we remember rightly, had gone to Kentucky a young man, as tutor in HENRY CLAY'S family, lapsed from his patron's politics, and became a Jackson man and New Court writer.

WM. T. BARRY, Gen. JACKSON'S Postmaster-General, was one of the New Court Judges; and it was through the agency of this tremendous civil convulsion, whereby BLAIR, KENDALL and BARRY were thrown in antagonism to Mr. CLAY, and became supporters of Gen. JACKSON, that the latter obtained his knowledge of the abilities of these men. On his election in 1828, he immediately transferred F. P. BLAIR to Washington to edit the *Globe*, and thus secured his fortune and National fame. Judge BARRY he made Postmaster-General and afterwards a Foreign Minister, and he died abroad. AMOS KENDALL remained, in various capacities, at Washington City, always a confidential friend of Gen. JACKSON; and when the old Hero died, he bequeathed to him all his papers and correspondence.

But this is an episode. Let us return to Kentucky. It is unnecessary to dwell on the protracted strife that we have so hastily outlined, and which rocked that State to its foundations. Suffice it to add, that after months and years of the fiercest and closest controversy, verging often on general bloody war, the old Court party triumphed. A new Legislature was chosen, of a decided conservative majority, who abrogated the New Court act and the "relief laws," and restored the Old Court filled by the same brave men, Judges BOYLE, OWSLEY, and MILLS, to its supremacy. The triumph was complete on the one side, and utterly disastrous on the other. The New Court party, so lately the victorious revolutionists were fatally demoralized by the defeat. Some of its ablest leaders were transferred by President JACKSON to other fields of action, and the Old Court and Clay party, being one and the same, remained for twenty-five years following in undisturbed possession of the State Government.

Such is the first chapter of Kentucky politics that we wish our readers to understand. The second is much shorter, and as follows: About the year 1848 the Democratic (or old Jackson) Party, that had been extinguished in the Old and New Court struggle so many years before, first began to have hopes of disputing successfully the power of the Whig (or Clay and Old Court) Party in Kentucky. The schism in the Whig ranks that grew out of the competition of Mr. CLAY and Gen. TAYLOR for the nemination for the Presidency, increased that hope. But the dominancy of the Whig Party had become inveterate, from the fact that under the Constitution of Kentucky many of the county offices of influence and patronage were offices of life tenure, or tenure during good behavior, and they were mostly filled by Old Court men or Whigs. The Democratic leaders went to work, therefore, with much tact and wisdom, to secure the call of a State Convention to amend the Constitution. They made good use of some notorious instances of imbecility and venality in the administration of the life offices, and demanded that all county offices should be elective—always a popular cry in a republic. But their main strength was gained by a fierce agitation of the Slavery question. They alleged that Abolition sentiments were rapidly spreading in Kentucky, and that unless "new guarantees" were introduced in the Constitution, a call would soon come for a State Convention which would proceed to adopt some plan of gradual emancipation.

The movement for a State Convention was, under these influences, successful—the Whig leaders mostly opposing it, and in so doing they fatally injured their party, and lost their long held ascendency. The Convention was ordered and held in 1850, and it was a Democratic body. The Convention made all offices of State, as well as County, elective; and placed impediments in the way of again altering or amending the Constitution, by rendering the calling of another State Convention practically almost impossible! A call for a Convention must now be voted for by a majority, very difficult to obtain, (we are not sure it is not of two-thirds,) of two successive Legislatures, elected two years apart. And after the call has thus been decreed by the Legislature, it must be ratified by a vote of the people. It will take fully five years, the people of the State all the while assenting, before the Constitution of Kentucky can be in a regular and legitimate mode, changed or amended! Any change of the State's relation to the Union made sooner, must be revolution *ab initio*. And thus, as so often in life it occurs, the invention of demagogues return to plague the inventors.

Here, then, we have the Old and New Court controversy of 1824, which tried Kentucky as by fire, revived, with many of the same circumstances, and many of the same actors, and arranged precisely on similar sites. The descendants of the New Court leaders of '24, and the leaders themselves that survive, are now Secessionists and Revolutionists. On the other hand, Hons. JAMES GUTHRIE, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, LESLIE COOMBS, the venerable WM. OUSLEY, (an Old Court Judge, and since Governor of Kentucky, elected out of compliment to his heroism in the Old Court war,) J. T. BOYLE, Esq., an able and bold advocate, son of Judge BOYLE, another of the Old Court Judges, and hundreds of other leaders in all parts of Kentucky, now, as they or their fathers did in 1824, defend the Constitution, insist on its regular and lawful administration, and *oppose revolution*. And as in 1824, so now, they mean to *oppose it to the death!* Referring to the past, and to that illustrious struggle and its glorious result, in which they and their fathers were apparently overborne by a triumphant but unconstitutional majority—a majority that obtained control of the Executive and Legislative powers of the State, held its treasury and its arms, and threatened death to the minority as rebels—the gallant Constitutional (Union) men of to-day, of which CRITTENDEN and COOMBS are leaders, and the Louisville *Journal* and Lexington *Observer*, Mr. CLAY'S old and valiant organs, are representatives, are preparing for another fight, as brave and uncompromising as that of thirty-seven years ago.

This is the gigantic opposition that secession meets in Kentucky! It will not triumph, we predict, except by bayonets, and through the best blood that Kentucky ever shed. Let Kentucky renew the noble past in her present and future.

THE MARYLAND QUICKSTEP.—The State of Maryland is said now to "keep step to the music of the Union." Her sudden return to the Union column is a marvelous conversion. We have seen so sudden a change but once before, and that occurred in a cognate case in our own City. But with a similar moving cause, how wondrously different the effect! For whereas a lively street crowd in New-York converted a hardened Secessionist into an emphatic Union man, in Baltimore the street rabble turned a Union people into rampant Secessionism.

But Maryland repents, and Baltimore excels even New-York in demonstrative love for the Union. Her people have run up the Stars and Stripes—nailed the flag to the mast—and, gathering around the standard, have sung in the street the "Star-Spangled Banner," with wild and patriotic joy! So say telegraph and letters.

All very well, but "fine words butter no parsnips." How about responding to the President's Proclamation, and helping to defend the Federal Capital?

We don't doubt the sincerity of Baltimore's conversion. She saw "*line* upon *line*" of good soldiers coming; and she had "here a little and there a"—great deal of persuasion; and she has drummed herself into the Union column.

Perhaps, after all, the world moves. But how long before Virginia and JEFF. DAVIS are taught the Maryland quickstep?

He Wants to be Let Alone.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his Message to the Rebel Congress, says: "All we ask is to be let alone." Nobody will doubt the truth of this assertion. The robber dislikes nothing so much as being disturbed in the possession of his plunder. He deprecates interference on the part of the police, and would gladly be relieved from the meddling propensities of the officers of the law. The thief wants to be quiet. What he desires most is to be "let alone" to enjoy the fruits of his larceny. He does not fancy the intrusion of the tipstaff nor the presence of the town constable. The misfortune, however, is that the world will meddle with the crimes of men, and justice will hunt the guilty to punishment. The further misfortune is, that that hunt will be energetic in proportion to the magnitude of the offence committed.

There is no such gigantic crime as that of a causeless attempt to overthrow Governmental institutions. Of all offences against society this is the worst—for it involves almost every other. It involves social upheavals, the carnage and slaughter of battle, and all the frightful sorrows of war. Murder, rapine, the plunder of houses, the burning and sacking of towns, are but the prominent landmarks which denote its progress—while desolation and tears are scattered all along its pathway, whether in triumph or defeat. There may be Governmental crimes which require the sharp remedy of revolution for their punishment, but the revolutionists, if they would escape the execration of men and the curse of God, must see to it that necessity warrants the application of the remedy. When the madness of the hour shall have passed away, and an impartial record shall have been made of this rebellion, at the head of which stands the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS, the history of the whole world will not furnish a parallel to its atrocity. No treason so utterly without excuse, no war upon a Government so utterly unprovoked, has ever stained the annals of the past. Consider the astounding fact, that while professing to revolt in favor of freedom, the perpetrators of this stupendous villainy are attempting to obliterate from the world's creed every axiom looking to the protection of human rights, or the upholding of human liberty. To strike down institutions the truest, wisest and best in the whole world, for the propagandism of human Slavery, and the spread of a civilization based upon the maxim that man may rightfully make merchandise of man; in thus outraging the moral and political sense of the world, he must not expect, and need not hope, to be "let alone." The loyal millions of this country will not let him alone. The patriotic people of the States who are true in their allegiance to the Constitution, will not let him alone. This great Republic cost too much, is a legacy too holy, to be given over to destruction at his hands. The sequence of its perpetuity is too momentous to the generations of the future, to permit of its overthrow now, and the armed hosts rushing to its defence will not "let him alone." They will trouble him on the battle-field, and hunt him in his secret hiding-places. The navy of the country will not let him alone. It will beleaguer the ports he has seduced from their allegiance, and cover with its guns the cities he has betrayed into rebellion. Whatever may be the final end of the struggle he has engaged in, to the close of his life he will not be "let alone." The execration of the world, the scorn of all good men, will follow him everywhere. The contempt of civilization and the anathema of Christianity will cling to him till he dies. When he shall be dead and sleeping in dull, cold marble, posterity will not "let him alone." Its curse will be upon him as the impersonation and embodiment of all that is disloyal to country, all that is false to humanity, all that is faithless to civilization. History will not "let him alone." It will hand his name down through long centuries of infamy as that of one who in the name of freedom warred against liberty, who in the name of justice warred against humanity, and who in the name of progress fought against civilization; whose political career was an epitome of villainy, and whose whole life was a lie.

Remarkable News from Virginia.

On the 1st of May, the Virginia State Convention rose, having taken a recess till June 12. The Richmond *Examiner*, of 2d inst., announces the departure of the members for home, and pours out a torrent of abuse upon them.

"So long," it says, "as that body was in session, no one knew what horrible transactions, what bargain and sale between Abolitionists at Washington and *Federalists at Richmond* might not suddenly come to the light of day. * * * * An incubus is gone, a heavy weight is taken off the public heart; now the place is clear for DAVIS and the men of the South, *and they cannot come too soon.*"

Elsewhere, referring to the election of Members of the Legislature, soon to take place, it alludes again to the Convention, in these words: "It not only continues its own existence, but has gone out of its sphere to organize in every County in the State a party of its own creatures, with whom they hope to surprise the people, and create a Legislature, &c., &c. But this is not the last nor worst, for," continues the *Examiner*, "they will use it [their power] to *the reconstruction of the Northern Union*, to the submission and humiliation of the South."

Now, we confess we are astonished beyond expression. Will wonders *never* cease? The same copy of the *Examiner* containing the above, has a letter from Portsmouth, in which the following sentence appears:

"The ghost of Unionism still rears his horrid front in our midst. Men are still found to advance the idea of an armed neutrality—to complain of a transfer of the seat of war from Montgomery to Richmond—but the objection is more after the feeble philosophy of the Norfolk *Examiner* than aught else. But, if the fourth Thursday in May discloses a large anti-secession poll here, you need feel no surprise."

How are to account for these extraordinary developments? We know but one way. The *Examiner* has heard fully from the North, and especially *New-York*, has heard the latest summerset of Maryland, has heard from Washington, and he is evidently sick at heart.

Such news as this, for instance, he publishes from Washington, derived from a gentleman who saw Gen. SCOTT and to whom Gen. SCOTT frankly communicated his purpose to take Charleston, (or Sumter) Harper's Ferry, Norfolk, &c. Isn't it all enough to make Old Virginia ponder?

"The same gentleman who saw Gen. SCOTT in Washington, reports that there are now 27,000 Federal troops there and thereabouts; that all are admirably armed and equipped, that their arms are of the very best character in modern use, and that the United States Government is augmenting its forces by two to three regiments each day. Our informant states that these troops are in good discipline, and in every respect a more formidable body of men than has been supposed at the South."

The Deserters of our Flag.

It is pleasant to observe the amiable and tender treatment extended by a portion of our newspaper Press to the military and naval deserters of the day. If an officer of the army, who has been educated, sustained and furnished with opportunities of honor and distinction by the Federal Government, desert his Flag in her hour of trial, and in the face of impending or rather flagrant hostilities, goes over to the enemy, he is sure to receive nothing but a "first-rate notice" from an habitually indulgent and eulogistic Press. We are assured that the delinquent and deserter attained very great distinction at West Point, and was a very meritorious and deserving and able officer; and that Gen. SCOTT shed tears on parting with him, and remarked that he had rather lose a battle or his right hand than lose such a marvelous good soldier at such a time. So with our naval deserters. Not a Captain, Commander or Lieutenant has disgraced himself forever by the surrender of his commission, but some tender-hearted scribe is at hand to record his innumerable merits, and to tell how great a favorite he was with Commodore BAINBRIDGE or Commodore MORRIS.

It is quite time, we think, that a stop were put to this ill-timed and indiscriminate puffery. The officers who have resigned from the service, have been about on an average with the officers they have left behind, for experience, ability and skill. We would not depreciate them in these regards. But they are deserters and traitors—dishonored and disgraced men. What can be more infamous than the conduct of BEAUREGARD? What more detestable than the conduct of Gen. LEE—if it is true that he has not contented himself with neutrality after resigning his Federal commission, but has hurried to place himself in active hostility to the Government he has deserted? Before the people of Virginia have been permitted to say whether or not they will remain true to the Union and the Constitution of their fathers, we see it stated that Gen. LEE has assumed the chief command of her army, subject to the absolute control of a foreign military DICTATOR! He must understand the grievous wrong and insult which have been inflicted upon her people by the late unauthorized and degrading Convention of the Old Dominion with the Southern Confederacy—a Convention so base and humiliating, that it is difficult to find language to stigmatize it as it deserves to be stigmatized. He cannot but understand perfectly the object of this abominable bargain—to hurry the people of Virginia into rebellion without regard to their votes or voices. And yet he shows an indecent haste to stimulate the uprising of his native State against the Government he has betrayed—thus adding to the sin of passive desertion the sin of active rebellion—and duplicating the infamy of his great treason.

We hope to hear of no more maudlin sympathy with these deserters of the American flag. Resignation in the face of an army of rebels, is no less desertion and treason than resignation in the face of a foreign foe. It is idle to mince language in dealing with such cases, no matter what may have been the antecedents of the culprit officer. What fate awaits these men who have resigned, if they are taken prisoners in a hostile camp? The fate of deserters and traitors. How, then, should their resignations be received? Are they any more deserters and traitors when found in arms against their country, than when they steal from her service with the view of giving aid and comfort to her enemies?

A Border State Election.

To-day an election is held in the State of Kentucky for delegates to a Border Slave State Convention. This election is held in response to an invitation that Virginia gave, by her Legislature, about two months ago; but Virginia will not be present at the entertainment to which she invited others. Arkansas responded to the Virginia call, and her Convention appointed delegates. Missouri, by her State Convention, did the same. We are not aware whether Maryland and Delaware responded; but apprehend they may do so, if they have not.

The Convention is to be held at Frankfort, Ky., on the 20th of this month. It is probable now that only four States will have delegates present, viz.: Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Delaware. But even these States, if directed in their actions by unanimous and wise counsels, may do much for their own safety, honor and welfare.

The Secessionists of Kentucky had a ticket in the field for delegates to be chosen to this Border State Convention; but on the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the issue of Mr. LINCOLN'S proclamation, and the secession of Virginia, their leaders withdrew their candidates, and have been trying to defeat the holding of the Convention, on the ground that it is "too late," and that Kentucky should now secede.

But the gallant Union men keep their ticket in the field, and to-day will elect it. We trust they will be rewarded for their firmness and fidelity by results favorable to the peace and preservation of the Union.

COMFORTING.—Gov. LETCHER, a few days ago, announced to the world that there should be "no attack upon the Capital from the soil of Virginia." It is a great comfort to us of the North to be so assured, and we ought now to be able to sleep o'nights. Still we are anxious to know why so many troops are pouring into Richmond, and what the Southern legions are gathering there for.

There is another matter that is not entirely clear to us. When Virginia swung into secession, and joined the C. S. A., she surrendered her identity, and the Governor became the subject of JEFFERSON DAVIS. That gentleman has said, and may say again, that the Capital *shall* be attacked, and may order the Governor to forward his regiments to the onslaught "from the soil of Virginia." What will Gov. LETCHER do then? If he refuses to obey, President DAVIS will furnish a rope to hang, or a drum-head court-martial to shoot him. If he *does* obey, President LINCOLN will be after him with a rope, or Gen. SCOTT with a court-martial. If he remains neutral, the C. S. A. and the U. S. A. will both be down on him, the one to hang and the other to shoot him; and what will Gov. LETCHER do in that case we should like to know? On the whole, we see but one way out of the dilemma, and that is for Gov. LETCHER to run for it.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT MENDOZA.

Discouraging Condition of Affairs in Peru.

The steamship *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall on April 25, with 350 passengers and $868,6?9 in treasure, arrived at this port this morning.

The Pony Express has anticipated the advices which the *Northern Light* brings from California.

Dates from Valparaiso are to April 3, and from Callao to April 14.

One of the most terrible earthquakes ever experienced in South America had desolated Mendoza, a town in the Argentine Confederation, situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, and the first one met with after crossing the Cordilleras from Chili. On the evening of the 20th of March, about 8:45, a shock was experienced running from north to south, and at the same time another from south to north, which lasted about five seconds, leaving in ruin every dwelling and public edifice in the place, not a single house being left standing, and destroying upwards of eight thousand of the population. The accounts of this dreadful affair are terrible; whole families have been swept into eternity in an instant, and the few who have escaped are left homeless, naked and starving. The catastrophe has thrown a gloom over the whole of Chili, as many of the leading families of Santiago who had gone to reside there on account of their politics, have perished. The commercial community of Valparaiso also are likely to suffer heavy losses, as a large trade was carried on between the two places.

It was reported that San Juan, a town of considerable importance, about 30 leagues from Mendoza, was also destroyed, and that the river, leaving its original bed, had completely inundated the place; but this, as well as the reported destruction of two other towns, requires confirmation.

The commerce of Valparaiso is recovering from the shock of the recent heavy failures; but confidence is still far from restored.

Peru is in an exceedingly unsettled state, and another revolution was apprehended at any moment. ECHENIQUE, whose arrest was announced by the last arrival, was still detained a prisoner at the Island of San Lorenzo. Much ill feeling had been created against the Government by its refusal to grant him an immediate trial. CASTILLA, the President of Peru has abandoned himself to a most dissolute life, and his neglect of his duties was most disastrously felt in very department of the Government.

Of late the most glaring outrages have been perpetrated on foreigners. The recent robbery attempted on the estate of an English gentleman named Capt. CARVELL, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has created the greatest sensation in Lima.

A recent proposition brought forward in Congress to close the coasting trade to all foreign vessels, has been negatived by a vote of 32 against 28. The object was to throw the Pacific Steam Navigation Company out of the coast carrying trade in Peru, and subsidise a Peruvian line of steamers. It is probable that a further attempt will be made to carry out this object, but it is hardly possible that it will be successful.

Business is dull both in Lima and Callao, and the difficulty of procuring exchange causes great trouble to the merchants. American gold is selling at 30 per cent. premium, and drafts on England are not to be had.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Honduras Legislature has authorized the Executive to make certain changes in the Interoceanic Railroad Company's contract, and the British debt is made payable out of the Government receipts.

Numerous assassinations and robberies have taken place within the last few months.

In Costa Rica everything remains quiet, but the present Government is far from popular, and the Ministers only want a leader to put down the present party in power.

The coffee crop this year has not exceeded 87,000 quintals, and the price in Punta Arenas was at last quotations $13 50 ⅌ quintal.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Australian packet-ship *Marco Polo* put into Valparaiso on the 24 of April in a damaged state. She was from Australia to England, with 200 passengers and 8,000 ounces of gold dust on board. When off Cape Horn she ran foul of an iceberg, which dismasted her and caused other damages.

Business is dull both in Lima and Callao, and the difficulty of procuring exchange, causes great trouble to merchants. American gold is selling at 30 per cent. premium and drafts on England are not to be had.

There have been few foreign arrivals in Valparaiso during the fortnight, and business is very dull. The market quotations are as follows:

Bar Copper, $8; Saltpetre in Iquique, $1 69; Silver Coin 2 per cent. prem.; Coffee, $23; Gold bars, $3 18; doubloons, $17; Tin in Arica, $30; Silver bars, $1 0 75.

Exchanges on London, 60 to 90 days, 44d.; do. on Paris, 60 to 90 days, 4 50; do. on United States, 90 days, 15 ⅌ cent. premium.

Freight to England, £3 7s. 6d.@£3 15s.; to Hamburg, £2@£3 7s. 6d.; to United States, $16@$17.

From Bolivia the news is discouraging, the country being very unsettled since the departure of LINARES.

PERU.

Peru is in an exceedingly unsettled and disorganized state, with the hourly prospect of another revolution breaking out. ECHENIQUE is still kept a close prisoner at the Island of San Lorenzo, without any apparent charge against him, and the treatment he has met with, in being refused a trial, has created a very ill feeling against the Government. President CASTILLA spends the greater part of his time gambling at Chorillas, and it is rarely a chance can be had to see him, except at the card-table.

A recent proposition brought forward in Congress to close the coasting trade to all foreign vessels, has been negatived by a vote of 32 against 28. The object was to throw the Pacific Steam Navigation Company out of the coast-carrying trade in Peru, and subsidise a Peruvian line of steamers.

At Lima a company is being formed again for the purpose of working the celebrated gold diggings of Carabaya.

Ship *John Watt*, of Bath, arrived at Callao April 14, from Melbourne.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

PRESENTMENT OF THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came in, yesterday morning, with a batch of indictments, and the following communication:

The Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, at the conclusion of their labors, respectfully present that they have caused a large number of witnesses to be summoned before them and examined relative to corrupt practices believed to exist on the part of some of our local officers. Among others so examined, were Thomas Hope and Anthony S. Hope, from whose testimony it appears that in the month of February Thomas Hope drew from a bank forty thousand dollars, in bills of fifty and one hundred dollars each, and took the same immediately to the store of Anthony S Hope, where he met Andrew J. Hackley. Hackley had previously told each of the Hopes that he required that sum "to carry out the contract," and when he received the money, Hackley said "that he thought there was no doubt he could get the contract." It was proved by the paying teller that the forty thousand dollars were drawn from the Bank on the 11th day of February. On the evening of that same day a resolution was passed by both Boards of the Common Council, awarding a contract for cleaning the streets to Andrew J. Hackley, for five years, at $279,000 a year, although there were twenty-two bidders at lesser rates, one being as low as $195,000. It further appeared that a contract was executed eleven days afterwards, in pursuance of that award, which contract the Messrs. Hope testified was owned in equal fourth parts by them, Andrew J. Hackley, and Benjamin Wood. Andrew J. Hackley was also sworn as a witness, but he blocked the progress of the investigation by refusing to state what he did with the money he received from Thomas Hope. It was clearly proved, however, that no part of the forty thousand dollars was used for or about the doing of work under the contract. The subsequent proceedings in respect to Mr. Hackley are already known; and while the inability to compel immediate answer by him has prevented a conclusion of the matter by this Grand Jury, it will be the duty of the District-Attorney to renew the investigation at the earliest practicable day.

The Grand Inquest were informed that one George Mountjoy was confined in the County Jail for a contempt of Court, in refusing to answer before the last previous Grand Jury this question: "From whom, if any one, during the last three years have you received money for the purpose of influencing action upon matters pending before the Common Council?" The present Grand Jury, believing that Mountjoy might, during his imprisonment, have realized his position, and be willing now to answer the question, caused him to be brought before them and thoroughly examined. He now testifies: "I have not received any money within the last three years for the purpose of influencing any matter pending in the Common Council, or in connection with any such matter, or any matter pending before any Committee of the Common Council. * * * I never, while holding the office of reader to the Board of Councilmen, received a sum of money of any amount whatever exceeding one hundred dollars from any person whatever, or for any purpose whatever, except my salary and three loans upon houses I was building."

R. A. REDDING, Foreman.

JAMES S. TOLD, Secretary.

The Recorder then expressed his thanks to the Grand Jury for the diligent and thorough manner in which they had discharged their duties, and dismissed them from further service.

HUNGER DROVE HIM TO THEFT.

Several prisoners were then arraigned, and their pleas taken. One of the prisoners, Parol Dambman, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and excused his crime by the plea of necessity. He had not been long in the country, and stole to keep himself from starvation. He was sent to State Prison for two years. The Court then adjourned to this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Marine Disasters in the British Provinces.

WRECKS OF STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES; SHIPS SPARTAN, MARION, POWERFUL, SALACIA, AND BRIG MINNIE DAWSON—LOSS OF LIFE.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 3.

There is nothing further concerning the wreck of the steamship *United States*. Two steamers have left to render assistance. The last accounts state that she was on Bird Rocks, surging over, her flag of distress at half mast; her high sails loose. No person to be seen on board, and the ship apparently going to pieces.

The brig *Minnie Dawson* is a total wreck, and one man was lost.

The ship *Spartan* is ashore on sandy beach. Crew saved.

The ship *Marion* is ashore; is hogged and thumping badly on the rocks. Her crew have left her.

The ship *Powerful* is among the rocks at Cork Point. She is at anchor, and her pumps have to be kept agoing.

The ship *Salacia* is hard on the rocks 12 miles below Father Point, and thumping badly.

The roads in all directions are blocked up with snow, which has drifted badly.

The bodies of three men have been recovered.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 3.

The passengers by the steamship *United States* have arrived at Quebec. Only one steerage passenger is missing.

Another ship is ashore at Sandy Bay, 36 miles below Father Point.

Failures and Suspensions.

BOSTON, Friday, May 3.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin's* list of business changes in the United States, gives thirty-two failures and suspensions in New York, twelve in Boston, five in Cincinnati, three in Baltimore and seventeen in all other places—a total of sixty-nine for the week.

Death of a Navy Captain.

DETROIT, Friday, May 3.

Capt. THEODORE FINK, United States Army, died of apoplexy this morning.

The Boston and Baltimore Steamers.

BOSTON, Friday, May 3.

By permission of the Secretary of the Treasury, the steamer *Ben Deford*, of the Boston and Baltimore line, will sail to-morrow with a full cargo for Baltimore. She is forbidden to call at Norfolk.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 2.

The Legislature met at Jeffersen City to-day, and the Senate organized by electing its old officers. The Governor's message will be read to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway

GENTLEMEN: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale, and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the best kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House in Greenwich-st., and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy. S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

The public are invited to call and see the above Safe, which is now on exhibition at our store.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with HERRING & FLOYD'S new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from fire now known.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, tabls and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious sales rooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum will be overrun with visitors to-day. That new drama, "Capitola," founded on Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S great story, the "Hidden Hand," will be performed afternoon and evening, and all the living curiosities visible at all hours.

CASH
PAID FOR
Waste,
CANVAS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER-MAKER'S STOCK,
AT
No. 58 CLIFF-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Underpatents of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 449 Broadway.

Kellogg's
SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS
For Gents and Youths in all their variety. Just opened RICH IMPORTED STRAW GOODS for MISSES, CHILDREN and INFANTS. NO. 381 CANAL-ST.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, South-West corner 8th av. and 24th-st. Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

Round Hill Water Cure and Hotel,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
OPEN SUMMER AND WINTER.
Dr. HALSTEAD'S success in the cure of woman's diseases and Spinal Difficulties is well known. Those brought on beds even are soon enabled to walk. For the successful treatment of other complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see circular, sent gratis.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Lock-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO., No. 330 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HAWKS—BEDFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. D. Dunbar, HENRY S. HAWKS to MARY E., eldest daughter of J. D. Bedford, Esq., all of this City.

MILLER—STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, May 1 by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Mr. JAMES MILLER to Miss LIZZIE M. D. STEVENS, daughter of E. S. Stevens Esq., of Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Sing'e port and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MCDONALD—HAINES.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday evening, May 2 by Rev. B. Peters, WM. H. MCDONALD, Jr., to HARRIET A. HAINES, both of Williamsburgh.

WATSON—STEWART.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 30, by Rev. Henry Darling, GAYLORD WATSON, of this City, to LIZZIE STEWART of Philadelphia.

GRAY—BROWN.—In Cincinnati, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. Dr. W. L. S. Thompson, GEORGE S. GRAY, of New-York to SARAH, only daughter of Robert Brown, Esq., of Cincinnati Ohio.

SMITH—HAMLIN.—In Sheffield, on Wednesday, May 1, by Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. GILBERT SMITH, Jr., to Miss LIZZIE G. HAMLIN, all of Sheffield, Mass.

DIED.

PROUDFIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 1, Dr. JAMES O. PROUDFIT, son of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, and grandson of the late Judge Ordronaux, of this City.

The remains will be taken from the residence of the deceased, No. 296 East Broadway, to the family vault in 2d-av., near 2d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Sunday, May 5.

HEINRICH.—In this City, on Friday morning, May 3, at No. 33 Hazard-st. ANTHONY PHILIP HEINRICH, in the 81st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Sunday, May 5 at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

LUFF.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, ABIGAIL T., widow of the late John N. Luff, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 East 34th-st., on Sunday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LINDSAY.—In this City, on Thursday, May 2 MARTHA JANE youngest daughter of Martha and Thomas Lindsay, aged 1 year, 10 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock, from No. 115 West 15th-st.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Friday, May 3, FRANCOIS ROBERTS, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 241 Wooster-st., between Amity and 4th sts., on Sunday, May 5, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

TILTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 3, Capt. VINCENT TILTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends and the New-York Board of Master Undertakers are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WEBDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 3, after a severe and protracted illness, JAMES B. T. WEBDEN in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 20 Hanover-place, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WEART.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, May 3, of bilious pneumonia, STEPHEN WEART, formerly of the firm of Reynolds & Weart, of this City, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, May 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in law, John C. Giles, No. 185 East 10th-st. without further invitation.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday morning, May 2, JOHN G. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock on Sunday, May 5, from the Hedding M. E. Church, situate on Montgomery-st., between Grove and Barrow sts., Jersey City.

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A whole eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere.

BERRY.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, May 2, Mrs. ELIZA BERRY, relict of the late Philip Berry, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. Jas. V. C. Romeyn, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, May 6, at 12 M., at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack. Trains of the Hackensack Railroad Company leave New-York at 9:30 A. M., and returning leave Hackensack at 1:30 and 5:35 P. M.

MOORHEAD.—At Brownsville, Texas, on Thursday, March 25, WILLIAM JOHN MOORHEAD, late of this City, in the 28th year of his age.

His remains have been deposited in the Cemetery at Brownsville, prior to their removal here for interment. We copy the following notice from the Rio Grande *Sentinel*:

"The deceased was well known to many of our citizens, and his absent relatives may be assured that although he died so far away from them, he did not want for kind offices in his last hours. The body was followed to the grave by a large concourse of our best inhabitants. The remains will shortly be conveyed to New-York by his brother, Mr. Josiah Moorhead, who will carry with him the warmest sympathies of a large circle of sincere friends."

☞ The funeral of the Right Rev. BENJAMIN TREADWELL ONDERDONK will be held at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., where the clergy generally and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS. 261.—MAY 3, 1861
2, 16, 72, 40, 71, 4, 69, 6, 41, 29, 43, 73.
KENTUCKY. CLASS 262.—MAY 3, 1861.
30, 31, 38, 50, 41, 51, 46, 76, 63, 73, 48, 44, 70, 53.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

UNION PINS! UNION PINS!!
UNION PINS! UNION PINS!!
UNION PINS! UNION PINS!!
UNION BADGES. UNION BADGES.
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UNION BADGES. UNION BADGES.
UNION ROSETTES. UNION ROSETTES.
UNION ROSETTES. UNION ROSETTES.
UNION ROSETTES. UNION ROSETTES.
UNION ENVELOPES. UNION ENVELOPES.
ALL SORTS, ALL STYLES, ALL PRICES, and in great variety.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALTRHEUM, &c.
Hyatt's Life Balsam is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of those diseases; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

CARTES DE VISITE
PORTRAITS
FOR
ALBUMS.

The subscribers have made arrangements to take Cartes de Visite PORTRAITS from life, which are quite equal, if not superior, to the
PARIS PHOTOGRAPHS.
APPLICANTS FOR PORTRAITS
SHOULD APPLY TO
THE STEREOSCOPIC COUNTER.
D. APPLETON & CO. Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.
The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME
Has now been before the public for four years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor who is also and retail. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. MILHAU, Nos. 183 and 192 Broadway, New-York; in Philadelphia by I. W. Dyott & Son.

D. S. BARNES'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 302 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

DENSLOW'S NEW PERFUMS.
THE UNION BOUQUET.
ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
Same size and style as Lubin's.
Five bottles for One Dollar. No. 162 Broadway.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of self cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post paid addressed envelope.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.—DR. J. BRIGGS, SURGEON CHIROPODIST, successfully treats corns, bunions, club and inverted toe-nails, and all other diseases of the human feet, without pain. Office No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., New-York. Persons attended at their residences from 10 to 12 A. M. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M. and 1 to 6 P. M.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?—ALL SPRING complaints, such as Jaundice, Liver and Bilious troubles, Weakness, Piles, Costiveness, Headache, Disordered Stomach and Bad Blood, can be cured by Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters, sold everywhere, at 25 and 38 cents.

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Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
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IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
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IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
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To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.
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ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
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Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—SUCH IS "THE INVALID'S MEDICAL CONFIDANT," published for the benefit of (and as a warning to) young persons who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc., supplying the means of cure. The price is only six cents, but it contains information that cannot be valued in money, and was never previously made public. Thousands of young people, and many who may be called middle-aged, have good reason to be desirous of solving some delicate question concerning the present state of their own organization. Those questions are of such a nature that privacy must be preserved. The unfortunate sufferers are unwilling to tell their troubles, face to face with any person, as is shown by the correspondence extracted from in this work, and their natural anxiety to learn the means of cure pointed out by us. We furnish copies free, when the inquirer sends an address, with a three cent stamp.
DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
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A NEW MONETARY SYSTEM,
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One 12mo. volume, cloth-bound. Price $1.
☞ This book shows the faults of our present banking system, how financial revulsions are caused, why we have high rates of exchange, why and how the wealth is accumulated in the cities, and by a few persons, it shows the true nature of money, and how a perfect national currency can be instituted which would be at par in all parts of the country, always adjustable in amount to the needs of trade, and always obtainable, on adequate security, at a low and uniform rate of interest, throughout the Union.
"I think the work the true gospel of finance."
NOTICE.
Gentlemen who have heretofore served in the regular army, and willing to return to the service of the United States, will please call or send their address to the undersigned. Others who have not served, but are willing to join as officers, will report themselves.
Those who wish to serve as non-commissioned officers, will present themselves in person. Information respecting the service will be furnished to all, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., every day, at No. 86 Cedar-st. By order of Col. RAMSEY.
J. W. CURRIER, Acting Adjutant.
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1861.

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MADE TO MEASURE AT $18 PER DOZEN,
OR SIX FOR $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $2 EACH.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
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I am now prepared to offer my extensive stock of Spring styles of Clothing, ready-made or to order, ALL NEW, cut and made in the most tasty manner. Custom-room not equaled. Furnishing goods and children's department not surpassed. Goods in this line will be sold AT LESS PRICES than at any other establishment. Money returned if not pleased. Clothing never was so low.
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AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE SEXES.
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"Dr. Hammond's book is worth every one's owning."
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The treatment laid down in this book on Nervous, Seminal and Consumptive Diseases, is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands.
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LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER,
The original and genuine article, will exterminate Roaches, Bugs, Ants and all vermin. Free from poison.
LYONS' MAGNETIC PILLS
Are sure death to Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, everywhere. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor, No. 302 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts., and No. 634 Broadway.

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WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

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FOR
MANUFACTURING
MILITARY CLOTHING
TAKEN AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
BY
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NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.

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No. 192 Broadway.

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Second Vice President—R. A. WITHAUS.
Third Vice-President—M. E. MORGAN.
Treasurer—Hon. BENJ. F. MANIERRE.
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REPS, FURNITURE CHINTZ, &c.,
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WHITE HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GOLD BORDER WINDOW SHADES,
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies' Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES. MANTILLA LACES. MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price
PARASOLS, &c.. MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, KEITH HANDY'S HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 205 Sixth-av.

CARPETINGS, MATTINGS,
OIL-CLOTHS. RUGS, MATS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Ingrain Cott Chain. 25c. and 31½c.
Ingrain All Wool 40c., 50c., 62½c. and 75c.
Three Ply, 75c., 87½c., and $1.
Tapestry, 75c. and 90c.
Velvet, $1 00, $1 12½ and $1 25.
Mattings, White, 16½c. to 20c. ₱ yard.
Mattings, Check, 25c. to 37½c. ₱ yard.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
A. JOURNEAY, Jr.,
No. 373 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs., Crapes.
PINEAPPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—Just received, an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES. Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKFS., all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, Straw BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES—Also a great variety of buttons, bindings, velvets, ball ribbons, laces, ribbons, dress linings, and a full assortment of thread and needle goods, cotton trimmings, &c. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves and English hosiery, at KLOER'S No. 332 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ARMY AND MILITARY GOODS.

THE
WASHINGTON (LATE BAY STATE) MILLS,
Will receive proposals,
For the manufacture of
CLOTHS, SATINETS,
AND
FLANNELS,
suitable for the Service and State Militia.
These MILLS, in capacity, are unequaled by any in the world, and orders for goods not in Stock, can be promptly executed.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.,
No. 35 Park-place.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS
Are informed that the subscribers, who are stationers for the Military Department of the State of New-York, and who have supplied Col. Duryea's Regiment of Advance Guards, Col. Vosburgh's American Rifles, Col. Wilson's Regiment of Scott's Life Guard, Col. Allen's Regiment of National Guards, Col. Ellsworth's Regiment of Firemen's First Zouaves, and other organizations with stationery, that they are fully prepared to fill all orders for military stationery, and know exactly what is required. GEORGE F. NESBIT & CO.,
corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
The best place to buy the flag is at GERAU & CO.'S sail-loft, Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, where you will find a large assortment, including some very fine silk flags of large sizes, at low prices. Flags 8x13 feet 12.

SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS
COMPLETE
ARMY AND NAVY OUTFITS.
V. W. BRINKERHOFF, No. 88 William-st.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also,
TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

MILITARY AND NAVAL UNIFORMS—At the shortest notice.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos 290 and 292 Bowery.

FOLDING CAMP STOOLS, CAMP CHAIRS, Club Seats and Walking-Cane Seats, suitable for army encampments, for sale, wholesale and retail, at C. LOCKWOOD & CO.'S, 25 Fulton-st. and 206 Water st.

FIRE ARMS.—A LARGE STOCK OF GUNS, RIFles and gun materials, for sale at No. 76 Duane-st.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST
Corner of 3d-av.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

$150. PIANO-FORTES. $150.
By the introduction of machinery in the manufacturing of Piano fortes, we are now able to offer to the public a 7-octave rosewood Piano, containing all the modern improvements, for $150 cash, of more perfect workmanship than has usually been sold for $300 to $400 by the old method of manufacturing. We respectfully invite all dealers and the public to call and examine these new instruments at
GROVESTEEN & HALE'S,
Corner of Canal and Hudson sts., New-York.

A BANJO AND TWELVE LESSONS.
A banjo and twelve lessons
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
GIVEN AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
FOR $5. FOR $5. FOR $5.
Mr. G. C. DOBSON will give a banjo and twelve lessons at the pupil's residence, for $5. Each lesson guaranteed to be one tune proficient. Single lessons, 50 cts. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORgans, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $65 to $135. One 7-octave rosewood-front, round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SECOND-hand pianos, some but little used, very cheap for cash; $40, $50, $60, $100 to $200; or will be rented, and rent applied if purchased. Melodeons cheap. T. S. BERRY, No. 429 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos in carved or plain cases for sale or rent, at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons of every style at bargains. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG three-octave Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 108 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PARENTS EDUCATING CHILDREN CAN secure thorough instruction in music in exchange of a pleasant furnished room. Address J. A. M., Box No. 140 Times Office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL NEW pianos for cash. Call and see them at 16 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 2, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 109 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st, with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway. The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LEASE, OR TO LET—DWELLINGS, MANufactories, armories, drill-rooms barracks, &c., the very extensive buildings Nos 24 and 26 Wooster-st; a central location near Broadway and Canal st.; adapted for any of the above named uses. Also a modern dwelling-house, nearly new, No 125 West 21st-st., in good order; rent $750. Also a house fitted up as an English ale house and restaurant; an excellent location, near Broadway and Canal st.; rent $800. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 26 or 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick cottage, No. 191 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., containing 10 rooms; has Croton water, bath-room, range in kitchen, &c.; also large yard in front, with grass, flowers, grape-vine, &c. A good tenant is desired; can have the privilege from year to year, if agreeable. Enquire at No. 252 Broadway, of E. W. WHITNEY.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—IN CLINTON-ST., near Degraw, a very desirable location, a two-story basement and attic brick house, lot 25 by 100, fine cellar and yard, in good order, with gas and water. Rent low, $450. Apply at No. 282 Clinton-st., or to CHAS. LENZMANN, No. 54 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two stair cases; situate corner of 45th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. AEGER, 79 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 305 4th-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FOUR-STORY English basement house No. 645 7th-av., consisting of dining-room, front parlor, and front room on fourth floor, with bedroom adjoining. House has all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of A. MURDOCH, No. 50 Warren-st. Rent $225.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with an acre lot, highly cultivated, on Gates-av., between Franklin and Bedford avs., Brooklyn. Will be let for the ensuing year at the low rent of $600. Apply to ALEX. KURSHEEDT, No. 140 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row, 79x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 39 Park-row.

TO LET—ON NEW-YORK-AV., BROOKLYN, near Pacific-st., a new cottage brick house, 22x36 feet, with extension 16x20 feet; lot 40x100 feet; well built and finished with the modern improvements. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Janney-court.

TO LET FOR MANUFACTURING, STORAGE, &c., (in parts to suit tenants)—The 5 story building, corner of Thames-st. and Trinity-place; it is 32 feet wide, very strong and has fine light; terms low. Apply to H. J. OVERMANN, No. 15 Broad-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. 116 Franklin-st., first floor suitable for any light business; store and basement. No. 52 John st.; offices in house No. 113 Nassau-st.; workshops in rear of building No. 208 William st.

TO RENT—A BULKHEAD ADJOINING HOBOken Ferry, North River; store No. 222 Hudson st. and No. 483 Washington-st. Also, house No. 62 Watts-st., and several apartments. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE WITH stable on 141st-st., near 11th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, at Carmansville, two three-story brick houses on 10th-av., near 152d-st. Rent low. Inquire of E. F. CARMAN, No. 1,284 Broadway.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE IN EAST TWENTY-fourth-st., near 4th-av. House is very conveniently arranged for a small family; gas and water throughout. Rent only $650. For particulars inquire of JOHN FEITRETCH. No. 315 4th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 410 WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 9th-av., completely and elegantly furnished. Also house No. 285 West 22d-st. unfurnished. Apply to H. E. FARNSWORTH, No. 133 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE full front 3-story brick house No. 71 West 21st-st. The house is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply on the premises, or at 78 Murray st.

TO LET—A VERY LARGE AND CHEAP SECond floor, with bath room and gas; rent $250 per annum; and a very large basement fitted for saloon or manufacturing purposes. Apply at No. 342 3d-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 482 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET.—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS MARble-front store No. 454 Broadway, six stories high, with sub cellar, rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—TO DRESSMAKERS, DESIRABLE rooms, at No. 1½ Clinton-place; the present occupant giving up on account of ill health; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO 482 Broadway. Is admirably adapted for an English ale house or restaurant. Apply to E. GOODWIN & BRO., No. 207 and 209 Water-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND BASEMENTS TO LET—With or without steam power. Inquire at Oak Hall, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET LOW—PART OF A THREE STORY, high basement house, No. 279 West 44th-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF BUILDING NO. 296 Broadway; rent low. For particulars, apply on the premises, to WOOD BROTHERS.

TO LET—THE LARGE 3 STORY, DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 100 Prince-st., near Broadway, suitable for a hotel. Apply to D. COLEMAN, No. 84 Varick st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 232 4TH AV., near 22d-st. Hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

GOOD CHANCE FOR A BARBER.—THE Gold established stand No. 88 Prince-st., is for rent. For further particulars inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 50x29, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings, two graperies, yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses, carriages, boat, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7½ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET.—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A PARTLY furnished cottage on Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing; the present occupant, a lady, would like to board with the party renting; references given and required. Inquire of JNO. D. DIX, No. 170 William-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINing twelve rooms, with stabling for four horses, plenty of cherries, plums, grapes and currants. An hour's ride from the City. two hours by steamboat. Rent $500 a year. Call or address Mrs. MARTIN, No. 181 4th st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED COUNTRY SEATS FOR two or three families, on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City, either by steamboat or Railroad: fine bathing and boating. Apply to P. B. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE LARGE COTTAGE house, carriage-house and six handsomely-shaded lots of ground, situated high, on the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises or to W. J. STEWART, No. 187 South-st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT FURNISHED.—Twelve miles from the City, and near steamboat-landing. Apply to EDWARD WILLIS Grocers Bank, Barclay-st, or to CHAS. R. SWORDS, No. 31 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT RYE, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH EIGHT acres of ground, stable and vegetable garden, in Clifton, south shore of Staten Island. Terms moderate. Apply to J. HESS, No. 19 Barclay-st.

TO LET.—THE FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 56 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 4-story English basement. Possession at once, and rent low. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 36 East 19th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 713 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1861, A POCKET-BOOK, containing three $10 bills on Metropolitan Bank, and eleven dollars in small bills—in all $41. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 40 West 11th-st.

FOUND.—A LACE VEIL WAS FOUND AT THE house of H. J. Raymond on the day of the ladies' reception. It may be had on application at the house, No. 9 Park-pl.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
The grounds, comprising about six acres, and fronting on three streets, are tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, ornamented with an abundance of shade-trees and shrubbery, and supplied with the choicest fruits of the climate. The house is a large, two-story, rural Gothic, 56x45 feet, built within the last five years, in the most thorough manner, contains all the modern improvements, such as furnace, range, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and being on elevated ground, commands one of the finest landscapes in the country, embracing a view of the Connecticut River and Valley, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke, Mount Tom, &c
The place is easy of access, being within five minutes' walk of the Railroad station, (three trains daily to and from New-York and Boston) is complete in all its arrangements for comfort and convenience, and on every account is considered one of the most desirable residences in the State of Massachusetts.
For further particulars, apply to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York, or to
JOHN HILL,
Proprietor of the Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
AT GREENWICH, CONN.,
Two only nine miles from New-York, 1 hour and 16 minutes from 27th-st. depôt. An elegant place, completely furnished, including stock, tools, &c.; elevated position, splendid land and water view, abundance of the choicest fruit, highly ornamental shrubbery, fine garden, convenient to churches, schools, market, &c. Seven acres of land. For particulars, description and terms, apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Block, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depôt at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from New York, an Italian villa, situated on the banks of the Hudson River. The grounds, about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice house, &c. The dwelling is large and roomy, every modern improvement and is about 35x80 feet, two-story and attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York, and has cost over $35,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant on very reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LYELL, No. 34 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on the banks of the Hudson, up per end of this Island, within five minutes' walk of Tubby Hook depôt, on the Hudson River Railroad, with two or four acres of land, having a valuable water-front. The house is large built of brick, and finished in the best manner, having all the modern improvements, including gas from the Harlem Company. Also a brick carriage house and stable on the premises. Magnificent shade trees. Locality perfectly healthy, and unsurpassed for beauty. For terms, inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway; or of JOS. THOMPSON, on the premises.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A PARTLY furnished country seat; the house containing twelve rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen gardens, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 45 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—To be let, a cottage containing eleven rooms, cellar, wood-house, &c., pump, stone sink, cooking-range, closets and fixtures. The house was papered and painted last year, and is ready for immediate occupation. There is a garden (cropped), plantation, walks, &c. The situation is in the village, pleasant and healthy, within five minutes' walk of the landing and railroad station. Rent, $275 for the year, or $250 to 1st November. For further information, apply to the owner, W. H. SAUNDERS, near the premises.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 500 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining-room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and two dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, A LARGE HOUSE, nearly new, 46 by 45 feet; two parlors, dining-room sitting-room and ten bedrooms, with modern improvements; a few acres of land will be rented with it, if desired; the house is about 1¼ miles from the depôt; immediate possession given. Apply to MONTGOMERY GRDNEY, on the premises, or to JOHN J. CLAPP, White Plains.

AT FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET, A LARGE double house, in the most commanding situation in the neighborhood, with spacious outbuildings two cottages, and ten acres of land. Rent about $1,500. Also a good sized house with stable and barn, and about one acre of land, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent about $300. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16¼ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-street.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—On the Post road, one mile south of the railroad depôt, a convenient cottage, barn and stable; one acre of land, an abundance of fruit, water in the house (hot and cold.) Price $4 500. Rent $400. Inquire of A. T. GOURLIE, Warburton-av., Yonkers, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT THROGG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER County, a house containing 12 good rooms; on the premises are a barn and carriage house; 12 acres of good land, and a general assortment of fruit. Rent $500 per year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, delightfully situated, with eight acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit, grapes, &c. House either furnished or unfurnished. Distant one hour's ride by rail from City Hall. Inquire of S. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN THE TOWN OF MERCdith, Delaware County, with four large front parlors, four large bedrooms, dining-hall, kitchen, &c. all necessary outbuildings, with five acres of good land adjoining; rent $100. Address Rev. A. BLACK, Principal Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 40 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 69 Nassau-st., corner of John.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH 10 ROOMS and large garden, on the Sound, Long Island, 40 miles from New-York. Rent cheap for the season. Address J. G., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL FINISHED two story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $350. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A handsome dwelling house, with garden, conservatory, hot-house, coach-house and stable, situated on Union-st., between Clinton and Henry-sts., having a front of 137½ feet by 100 in depth. Will be exchanged for a country seat in the neighborhood of New-York. Apply to R. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Wall st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
RIBBONS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
Between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT HAVE REMOVED from No. 17 William-st. to Insurance Buildings, No 49 Wall-st.

DR. CHAS. D. SMITH HAS REMOVED to No. 31 West 19th-st., his former residence.

FLAGS.

FLAGS!
BUNTING AND SILK,
Made to order at shortest possible notice by
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.
Also—Blue-grey, brown-grey and blue
BLANKETS,
Regular military styles,
by bale or otherwise, at lowest
CASH PRICES.

AMERICAN FLAGS,
Of nine different sizes,
Brilliant colors, for sale in
Any quantity by the Manufacturers,
SALISBURY & CO., No. 66 Vesey-st.

FLAGS.
Just received a lot of Bunting, ready to be made into the best and cheapest Flags in the country. Orders received from any part of the Union.
A. G. SUNDSTROM,
No. 13 Greenwich-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, 5th Book, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 3 Spruce-st., and at the stationers generally.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 188 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A LADY WITH A SMALL FAMILY, occupying a house with modern improvements, in an unexceptionable location, on Brooklyn Heights, wishes to let pleasant rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen; those desiring real home comforts for a reasonable price, may apply for further particulars to GEO. W. MUNDY, No. 84 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or THOMAS DOUGLASS, No. 68 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in a pleasant locality, have a neatly-furnished front room, with large pantry, which they wish to let, with breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman. No other boarders take in. References given and required. Apply at No. 284 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY WISHING TO make their number social, offer a back parlor and two other large rooms (replete with convenience) to appreciative parties seeking a desirable residence. Apply at No. 20 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR ST. George's Church, in a private family. The entire second floor, together or separate, to a party of single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NO. 25 STUYVESANT-SRTEET, continuation of Astor-place; a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, where the comforts of a home can be found; rooms newly furnished.

BOARDING.—FINE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board, in a first-class house, with a private family; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to let, with board, at the above delightful location: also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 222 4th-st., Washington-square, south.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGle or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th-st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING—NO. 54 EAST 16TH-ST.—THE entire second floor, with other fine rooms, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 59 STATE-st., opposite Garden-st., within five minutes of South and Wall-st. Ferries. Gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with superior rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with first class board. All modern improvements. Dinner 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, pleasantly located, convenient to Wall st. and Fulton ferries, wish to let a handsomely-furnished room, containing water and gas, with bath adjoining to one or two gentlemen; dinner at 6½; terms moderate. Apply at No. 235 Jay-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can obtain pleasant rooms and board in a private family at No. 123 Pierrepont-st., convenient to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. The house is new with all the modern improvements and conveniencies.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class board by applying at No. 75 State-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., a few minutes' walk from Fulton or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with front parlor on second floor, furnished to suit, with board, at No. 221 State st. Terms low.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A handsome front parlor on 1st floor; also, a suite of rooms, with bath-room connecting on 3d floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Montague and Fulton-st. Ferries. References required. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, with a small family, by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st., near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with rooms, unfurnished, on second floor, in a small private family; the house is beautifully located, a short distance from South Ferry. Apply at No. 20 Harrison st., nearly opposite Tompkin's-place.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with full or partial board and pleasant rooms, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, by applying at No. 62 South 2d-st., between 4th and 5th sts.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—TO LET, A PARlor, with bedroom communicating, both elegantly furnished, with breakfast and dinner on Sundays if required, in a strictly private family residing in an elegant house between 8th and 14th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. In the house is a superior billiard table, the free use of which will be given. For particulars, apply to Mr. BURTIS, No. 155 Broadway.

110 MACDOUGAL-ST.—RICHMOND HOUSE.—Particular attention is respectfully solicited to the above house, which is now opened as a private family hotel, for the reception of single gents or small families tired of the monotony of boarding. Parties desirous of housekeeping can find every convenience at the above establishment.

HAMILTON HOUSE, CORNER OF BROADway and twenty-eighth-street.—Families and single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms by immediate application at the above number. The house is strictly private, with the comforts of a hotel. Citizens and strangers in quest of a home, can here find one on moderate terms. Unexceptionable reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without table; also, single rooms, with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BROOKLYN.—AT NO. 97 STATE-ST., CORNER of Clinton-st., one of the finest locations in the city, one or two rooms, in suite or singly, with first-class board, may be obtained at once. The house has just been painted throughout, and has the modern improvements.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN 23d-st., near 5th-av., in a first-class house, can accommodate a few gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, upon reasonable terms; references exchanged. Address W. H., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

GRAMMERCY PARK, NO. 80 EAST 21ST-ST.—To let a suite of handsomely furnished

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, Westindies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., London, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.
NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
6, 6½ and 7 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1875 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS, Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5½ and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.
For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 36 William-st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS
Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road on foreclosure, will expire on the 28th day of July next. No exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into stock in the new Company after that day. The undersigned have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half per cent. on the par value of the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates, in cash, or 2d, fourth or fifth mortgage coupons in arrear.
Scrip will be issued for the assessments, redeemable with interest at the office of the company in New-York from the net earnings, pursuant to the provisions of the contract. All assessments unpaid on the 1st of September next will be charged with interest from that day.
The Erie Railway Company will be organized on the 1st of May, after which time the new certificates will be issued as called for and assessments paid.
DUDLEY S GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, April 18, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The Annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Installment of Assessment, Five Cents per Share on the Capital Stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.
Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock. By order.
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE, April 27, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 21st May and reopened on the 1st of June. W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO., OF 1859. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company, of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. W. S. CORNEAU, Sec'y.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, April 29, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.
DWIGHT W. REYES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Moore-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, May 4, 1861.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Councilors and Directors; also, for Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, June 5, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. B. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 427 Canal, corner Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW-YORK, April 29, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house, No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 14th of May, 1861.
CHARLES L. FROST, Vice-President.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
This Company, having a cash capital and surplus of $200,000, safely invested, continue to issue policies on the most favorable terms.
The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.
1. In having a cash capital all paid in, and safely invested in bonds and mortgages, worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.
2. In the accumulation of profits, similarly invested, forming a surplus already as large as the capital, and constantly increasing, and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of scrip bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers, out of the profits, thereby lessening the cost of insurance.
Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.
No personal liability whatever incurred by the assured. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
DINGEE & HOLDEN will sell at Auction on MONDAY, May 6, at 10 A. M., at
No. 39 East 18th-st.,
Near Union-square, the residence of
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.
We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part Broad grand action piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, in red and green reps, lounges, bookcases and writing desks, reclining Turkish and easy chairs, bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, clocks, vases and window curtains, expensive mantel and pier glasses; also, the kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues now ready at the house and at the offices of Auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,344 Broadway. House will be open this day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for inspection of furniture, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 4,
At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
Large sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of solid rosewood centre tables, carved in Louis XIV. style, de. secretary bookcase, library table, lounges, &c.; solid rosewood etagere, richly carved superb parlor suites in figured satin, rosewood jardiniers, artists' proofs, engravings, bronzes, ormolu, Louis XIV. clock and candelabras, articles of vertu, bijouterie &c., lace curtains, brocatel do., superb piano-forte, stool and cover; music, canterbury, hangings, bookshelves, brackets, &c.; oak dining table and buffet, do. arm chairs and lounges, French China dinner and tea sets, rich cut glassware cutlery, &c.; rosewood and black-walnut bedroom furniture, dressing bureaus washstands, commodes, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, beds, bedding, bolsters, pillows, table linen and kitchen ware.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) MAY 4, AT 1 o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 35 Nassau st, a splendid pair long-tailed bay horses, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound, kind and gentle, prompt and stylish drivers; the gentleman who owns them sells only on account of his having no further use for them.
ALSO,
A first-class city built covered express wagon, suitable for dry goods peddlar or grocer; also, a chestnut horse 6 years old; will be warranted sound and kind, together with single harness for same.
ALSO,
A splendid large dark bay horse, long tail and mane, 16 hands high, 8 years old, elegant coupé or carriage horse, prompt driver, and warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A GENERAL ASSORTment of very elegant rosewood parlor furniture, superbly carved rosewood chamber sets, mattresses, beds, &c; also velvet and Brussels carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, rich window drapery, mantel clock, and decorations, choice oil paintings, oak dining-room suite, fine cut glass, china, and dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, &c., &c. Can be had at private sale for three days, at one-half its value for cash, at No. 15 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., near Broadway. Doors open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Persons desiring anything for housekeeping will find it to their pecuniary benefit to call before purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—One superb rosewood seven-octave piano at a great sacrifice.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers
THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William st., household furniture—piano, carpets, consisting of parlor suites, book-case, wardrobes, mahogany bureaus, marble-top centre and pier tables, mirrors, dining and tea tables, mahogany sofas, French bedstead, beds and bedding, office desks, chairs, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 37 Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets. N. B.—A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, MAY 6, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., at No. 44 Willoughby-st., between Jay and Lawrence sts., household furniture—handsome mahogany secretary book-case, mahogany sofas, chairs, centre tables; mahogany dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, mirrors, oak extension-table, oak dining-chairs, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, &c; Winship's refrigerator, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

A. M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase first-class household furniture at public auction. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 52 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture; china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood chamber furniture, bedding, &c. Sale peremptory.

M. GRIFFIN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEhold furniture. THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at No. 72 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., commencing at 2 o'clock this afternoon, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and enameled parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, silverware, table cutlery, &c.; carpeting carpets, chairs, mirrors, china, glassware, &c.; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale positive.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING BUILDings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.—SATURDAY EVENING, May 4, at 7½ o'clock, fine modern oil paintings comprising warranted originals by Van Beest, Gifford, Hokking, Beich, Lancelot, Huet, Berghius, Manzoni and others. Also, a few exquisite drawings in water-colors, pastel, sepia, &c., &c. The pictures are now on exhibition, and catalogues are ready.

J. D. HOLBROOK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT, ORNAMENtal and evergreen trees, roses, flowering shrubs, &c., on SATURDAY, May 4, at No. 111 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, by J. D. HOLBROOK.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

PROPOSALS.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Mount St. Vincent, CENTRAL PARK, May 1, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office, for the Central Park Commission, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, May 8, 1861, for providing one-horse vehicles and invalid chairs, for hire on the Central Park.
The mode of construction and of management of the vehicles had in view by the Commission, may be learned at this office, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., daily.
The names of two responsible persons, as sureties for the proper performance of the contract, must accompany each proposal.
The Commission reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for carriages," and addressed, "To the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park." FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Architect in-Chief and Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 27, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating, and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES MACKAY,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, JR., } Committee.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No 1, N. R, said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York, and established in said by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners, between 10 and 2 o'clock.
By order of the Board, D. A. NASH, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The following order, issued by the Navy Department on the 26th inst., is now made public, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:
NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 26, 1861.
To the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury:
SIR: The amounts found to be due to resigned Navy Officers from the States which claim to have seceded will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in those States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.
GIDEON WELLES, Sec. of the Navy.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER
THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.
Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full descriptions and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADMANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 1er Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

DELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR SALE.—They are the earliest known; white, mealy and in season throughout the year; may be planted any time before the 20th of June. Also, refined cider and vinegar, very choice. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st. M. A. J. LYNCH.

COAL.

COAL.—FRESH FROM THE MINES.—SUITABLE for Ranges, Stoves, Grates, and Furnaces; consisting of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White-Ash Schuylkill, newly mined and of the first qualities, at Summer prices; also, Liverpool, Orrel, and English Cannel, at greatly reduced rates. HENRY REEVE, cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.
AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE! DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced of *the fact*. We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Being about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually, of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RETENTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRASER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. B. BARNES, P. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Dépôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared*, if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STEAMSHIP "GREAT EASTERN," Hon. Capt. CARNAGIE, R. N., Commander, will sail from New-York, for Liverpool, Saturday, May 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents, No. 78 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. R. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Rockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MAUKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of it and without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships, as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 4.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, March 11.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, March 18,
and every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second Cabin to London. 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months..... 60
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. ——, is despatched, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 25
SATURDAY.....June 22
SATURDAY.....July 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Nassau.....$45
To Havana.....50
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARRON'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the discovery of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE FRIEND. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician of Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sent to any address, by the author, No. 130 Chatham-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circ

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

water oozing through the levee. Threats are made by Secessionists to cut the levee, and overflow the place. Such an act would cause an immense loss of property and great loss of life.

Every boat landing at Cairo from Memphis has great numbers of passengers—every boat, *three hundred to four hundred*. The following from the Memphis *Bulletin* explains the reason:

"The *Glendale*, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about 8 o'clock, with no less than *two hundred abolitionists* from this city on board, *who have lived here for years*, and sent away every dollar they made.

We were informed, that all the way up to Hickman, they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois *they commenced rejoicing that they could then breathe freer and easier*. They heaped curses on Memphis, and wished it sunk."

Boats from New-Orleans to St. Louis have raised the price of deck passage to $25—former cabin fare. The purpose is to prevent men from escaping North and force them into the secession army.

The General Assembly of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That, in view of the dearth of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass.

At last accounts the river was three miles wide at St. Paul, while the Minnesota was never so high in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Chaska three thousand cords of wood had floated away, and the town was entirely under water.

Considerable numbers of troops are congregating at Memphis, and their purpose is, they say, when strong enough, to attack. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which run through the heart of Tennessee, and through Western Kentucky, emptying into the Ohio 50 and 60 miles above Cairo, can float out a heavy flotilla for aiding the attack from the East.

WATCH.

THE NORTHERN UPRISING.

THE RESPONSE FROM OHIO.

TROOPS AT CAMP JACKSON.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, May 1, 1861.

A "forced march" brought me to the capital of the Buckeye State this morning, and I have spent the day in looking through the camp and getting official information as to the present military condition of the State.

Camp Jackson is a sort of gathering place for the troops as fast as accepted, from which temporary point they are afterwards distributed as necessity requires. A day or two since it contained about 8,000 levies; but the present number is about 5,000. They are sturdy looking men, and seem inspired by a true military impatience to be sent forward to the field of action. As yet but few are uniformed, and fewer yet provided with arms. I am informed by the Adjutant-General that the number which the State has as yet been able to arm and equip is very small, so unprepared was she for war. But orders of such magnitude have been made, not only in this country, but in England, that in *two weeks* from this time Ohio can put into the field, if necessary, 100,000 thoroughly armed men. This does not look much like the imbecility with which many charge the State Government.

The whole number of troops thus far offered to the State, is upwards of 81,000. The acceptance of 13 000 was authorized by the Legislature, which number will probably be increased to 30,000. If needed, the State can easily raise 150,000.

The troops already mustered, and their present locations, are nearly as follows: At Camp Jackson, Columbus, 5,000; at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, 4,500; at Camp Dennison, sixteen miles from Cincinnati, 2 500; and at Camp Harrison, six miles northwest of Cincinnati, a small force—how large I did not learn. This is exclusive of two regiments sent east in accordance with the President's Proclamation, and which are now stationed at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The arms intended to be used, are chiefly the English Enfield gun, a rifled musket, and Sharpe's rifles.

Besides these State troops, it is worthy of mention, that a regiment of Kentucky volunteers is being organized within the State limits, to be offered to the Federal Government; and that JOHN BROWN, Jr., is said to be raising 2,000 negro warriors to revenge at once the wrongs of his family, and their race, and "fire the hearts" of the black bondmen of the South.

The State Legislature is still in session. I spent a few moments in the House of Representatives, listening to remarks upon a resolution, asking the Governor to discharge the Commissary-General (proposed to be amended by adding the Quartermaster-General,) for incompetency. I judged that the resolution did not find much favor; it seemed like an attempt to make political capital. Although the Democrats same nobly up to the work, and manifest in general, the most sterling patriotism, yet it is to be regretted that some still cannot forget that we are now in the presence of a new issue, which for the present demands forgetfulness of all old ones.

The intelligence of these volunteer troops is a remarkable feature of the movement. Gov. MEDARY says that there are a thousand recruits, each competent to be Governor of Ohio! ZOUAVE.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Friday, May 3.

Gov. MORGAN has received communications from the War Department, expressing obligations for the promptness and dispatch with which the troops were sent from New-York for the defence of the Capital, but requesting that no more may be forwarded to that point until further advices are received from the Department, all being deemed now safe at Washington. Knowing the disappointment this will occasion, the Governor earnestly desires that one or two Regiments of the present uniformed force, which have already been ordered to Washington, but have not yet left the State, may be received by the National authorities, with whom he has communicated on the subject; but unless the Department will consent, these Regiments will have to be discharged.

ABRAHAM VAN VECHTAN is acting as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Volunteer Militia only. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, who has been Assistant Adjutant-General of the New-York State Militia, under Gov. KING and succeeding administrations, retains his old position.

ROCHESTER, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Nine companies of the Rochester regiment, under command of Col. QUIMBY, left this morning for Elmira *vid* Canandaigua. An immense crowd of people turned out to see the volunteers depart, and the Fifty-fourth Regiment, the Fire Department and others gave them an escort to the dépôt. About 2000 spectators collected about the dépôt, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The Companies were all full and a number more are ready to leave as soon as they get orders. One Regiment has been recruited here, and it is understood that Col. J. H. MARSINDALE intends to get another ready if the State wants their services. The city has appropriated 10,000 to fit out the Regiment which has gone, and the citizens have subscribed $40,000 for the family relief fund. There is but one feeling here, which is for vigorous war to put down secession, and to carry out this policy, Rochester will furnish her full share of men and means.

One full company left Dansville this morning for Elmira. A splendid banner was presented to the company by the ladies. Over 70 carriages accompanied the volunteers to the dépôt.

BUFFALO, Friday, May 3.

Four companies of volunteers left here this afternoon for the rendezvous at Elmira. They were escorted to the dépôt by the Home Guard, Major MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-President, commanding in person. The Home Guard is composed of retired commissioned officers of the State Militia, and is being thoroughly drilled by Major FILLMORE. About 150 members are already enrolled.

ELMIRA, Friday, May 3.

These are stirring times here. The arrival of troops give quite a military appearance to the place. Gen. VANVALKENBURG, and Assistant Quartermaster-General WALKER, having all they can possibly do to provide for the large number of troops arriving. There are now 1,848 troops quartered at this rendezvous, 460 of which arrived to-day. The Onondaga Regiment, and a Company from Waterloo, arrived last night. Two companies from Utica, and one each from Bath, Dansville and Cuba, arrived today. The Canasaragas, Capt. STEPHENS, of Dansville, have just arrived. They will be temporarily quartered in the Central Baptist Church. Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER has tendered the use of his Church also.

Nine companies from Rochester, now in Canandaigua, are expected in the morning. The officers of the various companies unite in stating that their men, without a notable exception, are well satisfied with their quarters and fare. The health of the troops is excellent, and the men are in the best spirits, expressing anxiety to be ordered to the seat of war as soon as possible.

ITHACA, Friday, May 3.

The first company of Ithaca Volunteers, about 100 strong, left for New-York this evening, amid the huzzas of five thousand people. The second company is organized, and awaiting orders. $10,000 have been subscribed for the soldiers' families.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Friday, May 3.

The fleet of propellers, with the New Jersey volunteers, have passed through the canal, and will proceed no further this evening than Florence, where the fleet will anchor, and to-morrow leave in two detachments. One of the propellers will take ammunition aboard before it passes Philadelphia. It is very probable that four regiments of volunteers will be mustered into the State service within twenty days, armed, equipped and drilled, and placed on duty in the different sections of the State.

The First Regiment, Col. JOHNSON, the Second, Col. BAKER, the Third, Col. NAPTON, will embark here by mid-day, and, joining the Fourth, Col. MILLER, at Bordentown, will leave that place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with Brig.-Gen. RUNYON and Staff, proceeding down the Delaware, and *vid* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, to Annapolis and Washington. The troops and stores are in a fleet of fourteen steam-propellers—the *W. Woodward*, *Fanny Cadwalader*, *Octoroid*, *Delaware*, *Raritan*, *Trenton*, *Patroon*, *P. W. Brune*, *Elizabeth*, *Franklin*, *Farmer*, *J. B. Molleson*, *Eureka* and *Fanny Gardner*.

They will probably pass Philadelphia before 10 this evening. Col. J. WALLEN, C. E., goes with the contingent as Quartermaster-General as far as Washington.

MOVEMENTS IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Friday, May 3.

The Governor's proclamation, mustering the volunteers of the State, has given a new impetus to the war movement here. Three companies were sworn in yesterday. The Governor has made a requisition for 1,000 rifles. Eight or nine hundred rifles and muskets are now in Wilmington, which, when added to the 1,000 called for, will place the State in a condition of defence.

Knights of the Golden Circle are plentiful here, but are keeping very quiet.

A Union meeting will be held in Georgetown in the secession end of the State, TUESDAY.

The Governor's proclamation was not signed by the Secretary of the State, suggesting suspicions regarding the loyalty of the latter officer.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, May 3.

A cold rain, with some snow, prevails, making it very uncomfortable for the soldiers in the tents. The Governor left at 3 o'clock this morning. His destination is supposed to be Washington.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

HARTFORD, Friday, May 3.

The Legislature unanimously passed, this morning, a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. It provides for ten regiments of volunteers, and for the payment of $10 per month to each man in addition to the regular pay.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States steam transport *Chesapeake*, VAIL, left last evening direct for Washington City, with 600 barrels provisions and 120 head live cattle. The steamship *Columbia* has now on board 32 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, who will go as escort to the uniforms for the volunteers that sailed in the *R. R. Cuyler*. She has also 12 men of the Twelfth Regiment as escort to 600 stand of arms. The *Columbia* is awaiting the Maine Regiment, which was expected yesterday, and should they arrive, will sail early this morning.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CORPORATION LOAN IN AID OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The subscriptions to this loan made by eighteen of the City Banks amount to $547,000. The Comptroller yesterday sent a circular to the several Banks which have not subscribed, of which the following is a copy:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 3, 1861.

SIR: The Common Council of this City having, by an ordinance, appropriated the sum of one million dollars "in aid of the defence of the National Union," and authorized the borrowing of that sum upon the bonds of the Corporation, payable on May 1, 1862, with interest at 6 per cent, the same to be expended under the direction of the "Union Defence Committee," a subscription list has been opened at this office for said bonds. Will you have the kindness to inform me, at your earliest convenience, how much we may count on from your Bank towards making up the amount desired for this patriotic purpose?

Very respectfully,

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

UNIFORMS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Soon after the passage of the act of the Legislature appointing several men, previously in authority, to uniform and arm the volunteers, a contract was made through, as we understand, Mr. ROBERT FERMAN, with BROOKS BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, for the immediate preparation of 12,000 suits of clothes for the volunteers, making, in all, 36,000 garments. The contract was signed a few days ago. On the day after, which goes very far to show the capacity of New-York firms, the cloth was ordered and furnished, although scarce in the market; 125 cutters were at work, and 5,000 hands were busy putting the cloth in shape for wear. Nearly 5,000 garments are now ready, and the entire contract will be completed in a few days. The overcoats, we learn, are furnished at one dollar less apiece than the same article was furnished in Boston to the Massachusetts troops. Nowhere else in the country could the same amount of work have been performed in the same space of time, and at the same time so satisfactory to the inspectors.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee, yesterday, received answers from the Governors of the 13 loyal States, as to the progress of raising volunteers. In these States 63 regiments are fully armed, equipped and ready for service, and it is believed that 100,000 troops can be placed in the field within two weeks—twenty-two other regiments being in the course of equipment. Constant applications are being received by the Committee for the supply of necessaries of life to our volunteers at Washington. The Committee is ready and anxious to forward them, but the War Department interferes with "the restrictions of the service." The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Committee from the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence:

"It is unnecessary that your Committee forward any subsistence stores composing the regular army rations; also, that if you forward any articles of subsistence, they should be potatoes and other green vegetables, and preserved do., fruits, &c.; and that the articles be forwarded direct to the regiment for which they are intended."

As the Committee desire to send many articles of clothing, and also to give the volunteers an opportunity to continue something like their regular mode of life, these petty restrictions of the Department are not received with favor.

An order has just been issued from the Ordnance Department providing that all requisitions for ordnance stores must come through the ordnance officer. This will prevent the fulfillment of the order of Gen. WOOL for sixteen gun-carriages, to fit the guns bought of MR. KEMBLE.

The Committee has tendered Gen. WOOL a complimentary dinner, which the General has modestly declined.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

This Brigade, WASHINGTON N. BARTLETT, Colonel Commandant, has been accepted by the State. All persons holding rolls of the Naval Brigade are requested to send them in immediately.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION INTENDED FOR THE REBELS, BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

MR. HOLLAND, of the American Express Company, informed Marshal MURRAY that a suspicious looking box, marked "Hannibal, Mo.," had been left in an unaccountable manner at that office to be forwarded. Deputies HORTON and BOSSE examined the box, and found it contained 24 first-class six-barreled revolvers and 500 percussion cartridges, to be used in the revolvers. The box and contents were seized and conveyed to the office of the Marshal. A short time since the schooner *Wide World*, bound for Savannah, being unable to get a clearance with her cargo, it was unloaded and placed in a storehouse on Pearl-street, between Wall-street and Coenties-slip. The Marshal yesterday seized two boxes of the cargo thus stored, containing 5,000,000 percussion caps for muskets.

RAISING OF A FLAG AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

A fine flag was raised yesterday on the roof of the New-York University, by Capt. JONES, of Harper's Ferry, the man who "spoiled" the arms the Secessionists expected to get at that famous Arsenal. He was introduced to the students by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Chancellor FERRIS having offered prayer. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and other National airs were sung. Dr. BETHUNE, and Senator BAKER, from Oregon, addressed the students, the former stating that Capt. JONES was a man more of action than of words. The gallant Captain, after some brief but appropriate remarks, sent the flag up the pole, amid the vociferous cheers of ladies as well as gentlemen, the students cheering louder than anybody, but not with a better will.

SEIZURE OF REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

Yesterday a messenger from the American Express Company dispatched by MR. HOLLAND, visited the United States Marshal's office, and informed the authorities there that a box, of suspicious appearance, had been left with them, directed to Hannibal, Mo. Messrs. HORTON and VOSSE accordingly proceeded to investigate, and on opening the box, found that it contained 24 six barreled revolvers of the newest fashion, and 500 ball cartridge. From information received, the same officers proceeded to BAILEY & MILLER'S, No. 92 Water street, and seized two boxes of percussion-caps, containing about 5 000,000, directed to Savannah. The whole were taken to the Marshal's office. No arrests were made, none of the suspected parties being present.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

An appeal is made to the patriotic citizens of New-York in behalf of this corps. These men are now without the common necessaries of life. As the Government will furnish nothing until they are mustered into service, donations of blankets, money or provisions will be most thankfully received by the Quartermaster or any member of the Committee, who will acknowledge the same through the Press. J. H. Hobart Ward, Colonel; Addison Farnsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel; James Decatur Potter, Major; Louis F. Minard, Daniel D. Conover, Daniel H. Gavitt, Executive Committee; William Tilden, Treasurer. Major HUNTER will muster into service five companies of this Regiment to-day. The remainder will be mustered in on Tuesday.

THE EX-MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The ex-members of this corps are forming a Home Guard, for the protection of citizens and property during the absence of the regiment. The various companies are appointing Committees to wait upon and assist the families—many of whom are sadly in need of assistance—of those men belonging to this regiment who have gone to fight in defence of the Union.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Four Companies of this Regiment, Col. GEORGE B. HALL, will be mustered into service to-day. These men will be uniformed and equipped some time next week.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A large military tent has been pitched in Union-square by Col. RIKER for the enrollment of volunteers. Rev. Mr. GOSS, of the Evangelical Alliance, will preach to the soldiers, in this tent, to-morrow, at 3½ P. M.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Many injurious reports have been circulated respecting the men under the command of this gentleman, which are utterly without foundation. Col. WILSON says: "My privates are hard-working, honest men, a large portion of whom have seen active service, and will compare favorably with any body of men enlisted here or elsewhere for order and devotion to the cause in which they have pledged their services. Their only desire and anxiety is to be sent immediately to the scene of action."

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARDS.

Delegations from the different organizations of Home Guards are going to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consolidating the various bodies.

A RIGHT SORT OF PRESENT.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, of this City, a late member of the Seventh Regiment, is sending by the *Niagara*, to-day, two twelve-pound howitzers, complete, as a present to that celebrated corps.

THE ALBANY BURGESS CORPS.

Eighty-eight men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, known by the above name, will leave for Annapolis, to-day, at 12 M., in the steam-frigate *Niagara*.

SALEM SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A detachment of this corps, forty in number, will also leave to-day in the *Niagara*.

SALEM ZOUAVES.

The *Niagara* will also take out the men of this Regiment who were detailed to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port. There are about sixty of them.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. MCCHESNEY'S command did not go into encampment to day at Hamilton Square, on account of the want of tents. It is expected that they will go under canvass on the Eclipse Race Course, Long Island.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will be inspected in Washington Parade Ground on Tuesday next, 3 o'clock, by the Regimental officers. All the men will muster in full marching order.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at 800 Broadway. Nearly 800 men have been enrolled. To-day they will be mustered into service by Gen. DOWD. It is expected they will go into quarters on Bedloe's Island Monday.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

One hundred and sixty men have enrolled their names to-day, making nearly a full complement. The Head-quarters are at Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Donations of blankets, shirts, &c., would be very acceptable to this Regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT OF FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

A meeting will be held at the Go ham, No. 298 Bowery, to morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a second regiment of Firemen Zouaves, with JOHN BALCH, Assistant Engineer, as Colonel, and GEORGE AIKEN, Assistant Engineer, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Firemen are invited to attend.

HOME GUARD OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

This company, organized by men who have served in the British Army, Irish Constabulary and Revenue Police, will meet at No. 76 Prince-street to morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. HAWKINS, was inspected yesterday by Major HUBBLE, and will be mustered into service to-day. It is supposed they will go into quarters on Riker's Island.

MEETING OF HUNGARIANS.

A meeting of Hungarians will take place this evening, at the Astor House, at 7½ o'clock. Hungarians are requested to attend.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

A large quantity of supplies will be taken in the *Niagara* for the use of the army in Washington. A number of men will go in this ship, to be detached for special duty connected with the army.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE ARMING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, May 3, 1861.

The Common Council appropriated $200,000 for arming the city, subject to ratification by the citizens.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

EAST HAMPTON, Friday, May 3.

Five war vessels passed within two miles of our shore, bound South, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. They were probably the blockading fleet from Boston.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT PICKENS.

We are permitted to publish the following letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer in Fort Pickens:

FORT PICKENS, FLORIDA, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: You now knowwhere we were going when we left New-York. We encountered a fearful storm on Monday, which continued until Wednesday night. We reached Key West on Saturday, reached Tortugas on Sunday, and sailed that night for Pensacola. Just before reaching here the cat jumped out of the bag. We had had much fun trying to worm something out of Col. BROWN—thought *he* wouldn't get sea-sick for fear of *letting something out*, and everybody had some stock—some Cuba, some Domingo, some Texas, and some Ship Island. We got here Tuesday evening, just before dark. The plan was for the war steamer *Powhatan* to go straight in when she arrived—go beyond the reach of the guns of Forts McRae and Barrancas and come to anchor. Under cover of her guns we could land men and stores. But we got here first, fortunately. Soon after dark, after our arrival, unusual activity was observed on the other side, and they concluded that Fort Pickens was to be attacked, and they sent up their two rockets as a signal to the fleet to come to their aid. Great anxiety was felt for fear they would attack and thus prevent our landing, as the *Powhatan* had not arrived and gotten inside. The men were supplied with ammunition, one day's rations, and as many as could be carried went ashore in the navy boats, ready to fight their way up, and all expecting it, of course. The artillery were to land after the infantry, so we had to wait, and we finally got off about daybreak. We rowed up under the guns of Fort McRae, and landed on the beach in fine range, and expected their shot and shells to be poured down upon us. But they were not ready, for some cause unknown to us. The next day they landed nearly all the horses, and have now all on shore, with the batteries. Great activity is manifest on the other shore.

But I think they will not attack us for some time, and perhaps not at all. I most certainly pray that civil war may be avoided, but fear it cannot. They have not dared attack the fort even when SLEMMER had only 80 men. Now we will soon have about 1 000, and Gen. BRAGG will be a long time in getting inside these walls. Everything is on a war footing, and when we get a few more 8-inch columbiads mounted, we can shell them out of every place around us. They offered $45 per month to the soldiers in Texas to join the Confederate army, and offered the officers increased rank and pay. They passed a law absolving any one from his oath of allegiance if he would join their army—but neither a soldier nor officer would go. They have offered large sums to cause treachery in SLEMMER'S company. But we'll fix them out yet.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3.

Major Anderson passed through this city at noon to-day, en route to Washington. He was recognized in passing from dépôt to dépôt, and was greeted with intense enthusiasm.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A letter dated at Montgomery on the 18th inst., and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Vice President STEPHENS has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for establishing his head-quarters at Richmond. This is of itself a significant fact. His army of fifty thousand men will be equipped and ready for the field in thirty days' time, and will be joined by as many more, if necessary, before he reaches head-quarters.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writing on the 25th of April, notices the arrival of the *Star of the West* at that place, and says that the wages of the seamen amounting to $1,800 were paid by the C. S. A.

Gov. MOORE has determined to confiscate 400 bags of cotton belonging to parties in this city as a reprisal for muskets seized here belonging to Alabama.

Hon. H. W. HILLIARD had been appointed Commissioner from the C. S. A. to Tennessee.

Arrangements were nearly perfected for carrying the mails independently of the United States.

Gen. BRAGG had called for 2,000 more men, fearing that the United States force on Santa Rosa Island would attack him in the rear.

UNION MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of Gov. Stanton, of Kansas; Senator Foote, of Vermont; and Mayor Wood—The Government to be Sustained at all Hazards.

About a hundred representative citizens gathered at the head-quarters of the Home Guard, Room No. 41 Astor House, yesterday morning, in expectation of the welcome of Vice-President HAMLIN by the Committee of the Guard. Mr. HAMLIN was, however, called away on important business connected with the Maine regiments, and could not be present. The Committee, however, succeeded in capturing Gov. C. B. STANTON, of KANSAS, who was formally welcomed by Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. STANTON replied in a lengthy and able speech, reviewing the causes, the present position and probable results of the difficulties now surrounding the administration of the Government. It had been charged that this was a fratricidal war, but, he believed that the Government could engage in none more justifiable. The South was totally unjustified in its attacks upon the Government. The doctrine of the right of secession was never countenanced by JEFFERSON, or MADISON, or JACKSON. He denied that the rebellion had its origin in any aggression of the North or the Federal Government, or in anything but the mad ambition of Southern leaders. The interests of the loyal States would not admit of the possibility of recognizing the right of secession. The rebels must be put down. The weakness of the South in the Union was the natural result of that Union, which, while it put a limit to the importation of slaves, put no limit upon the immigration of free whites. The rebellion really commenced with the planting of the batteries in Charleston harbor, before a gun was fired. The patience and forbearance of the Government and people, which had withstood so many treasonable acts of the South, was now all gone, and the people of the loyal States were roused to a man, abandoning all old party lines in the defence of the old flag, and for the preservation of the Government.

It was necessary to checkmate treason whenever it made a movement. *If it be necessary to march upon Richmond*, [applause] he believed the Government ought to do it, and to *take possession of New Orleans, too*; for that was the great reservoir of treason—the resources of the Southern Confederacy. [Thunders of applause.] When they cut off New-Orleans, they cut off the head of the rebellion. [Applause.] But this was not a war of subjugation. It was not to destroy Richmond and Charleston and New-Orleans, that he would have them taken, but to save them. He believed that the raising of the national flag in those cities, and throughout the Southern States, would furnish a rallying point for a great majority of Union men. [Applause.] Nor was this a war against Slavery. He believed that the North would be equally prompt to send their armies to put down servile insurrection. [Great applause, and a voice, "That's so."] But at all hazards the people must put down that idea that a citizen owes allegiance first to his State, paramount to that allegiance which he owes to the Federal Government. [Applause.] They must rather sustain the idea of the patriot CLAY, that the citizen owes his first allegiance to the General Government. He believed that this contest would not be concluded until either the leaders of the Southern Confederacy were driven from the land, or had met the reward of traitors. In reply to a question, Mr. STANTON expressed the opinion that the South would fight, and fight desperately.

Mr. SHAFFER then, in a humorous speech, welcomed Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, as a gentleman who, though accustomed to breathing pure mountain air, would have no objection to eating turtle soup in season on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. [Laughter.]

Senator FOOTE responded in a patriotic speech, indorsing the sentiments already uttered, and likewise expressing the opinion that the war, to be rendered completely defensive, should be prosecuted to the points where the traitors are assembled, and the laws vigorously enforced.

Mr. SHAFFER then briefly welcomed Mayor WOOD, (who had been escorted to the room by a Committee,) and explained to him the objects of the Home Guard.

MAYOR WOOD responded in an appropriate speech, expressing his doubts of the possibility of an attack on New-York, either from traitors at home, or foes from abroad. He however approved of the organization being ready for any emergency, and promised it all the support in his power. He warmly commended the general uprising to sustain the Government, and said the question was now to be decided in the face of an anxious world, whether a republican form of self-government could be sustained. The Mayor's excellent Union sentiments were warmly applauded.

The various gentlemen present were then formally introduced to Senator FOOTE and Gov. STANTON.

On motion of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, the various ward organizations of the Home Guard were requested to elect three delegates each to the meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, said delegates to report at the Astor House on Saturday morning in person.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN OLD KNICKERBOCKER GONE.—The funeral of PETER EBBEN, aged 91, a native of this City, and the last but sixteen of the veritable Knickerbockers surviving, took place at Trinity Church yesterday, and was numerously attended by citizens, as well as by the officers and ministers of the Church, Rev. Dr. VINTON officiating. The venerable deceased was organist of Trinity Church for *fifty years*, and was succeded in 1850 by Dr. HODGES. He dined on Christmas last with his descendants of *five* generations, viz.: children, grandchildren, great grand and great great grandchildren, and only a few days since was walking the streets with the apparent vigor of a hale man of 70. His son, HENRY EBBEN, is the well-known builder of the largest organs in the country. His grandson, H. EBBEN, Jr., U. S. N., is now doing his duty to his country at Fort Pickens.

BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, about 240 transfers were made to form the forces of the new Precincts. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That honorable mention be made on the records of the Department of the gallant conduct of Patrolmen ROBB and FLINN, in the arrest of JOHN SCAMMEL, in the Fourth Ward, on the night of the 1st of May last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

NEW-UTRECHT.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New-Utrecht on Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising a fund for the aid and support of volunteers and their families, and to organize a Home Guard. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and several young men volunteered for the war. Speeches were made by Col. T. B. THORPE, W. J. A. FULLER, T. G. BERGEN and ARCH. YOUNG.

EIGHTH WARD.—A Relief Association has been organized in this Ward, to provide hospital stores for the volunteers.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The last meeting of the present Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when nearly all of the business of the year was closed up, resolutions of thanks to the officers were adopted, and the Board adjourned. The new Aldermen take their seats on Monday next.

Obituary.

Anthony Philip Heinrich, the celebrated musical composer, died at an early hour yesterday morning, in the eighty-first year of his age, after a lingering illness of four months. He was well known, both in this country and in Europe. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 Bayard-street, at 2 P. M. to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 3, 1861.

FLOUR firm but quiet. WHEAT advancing; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 33@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 50. CORN wanted; Yellow at 63c.@65c. WHISKY slow of sale at 17½c.@18c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 650 bales, at 10½c@11c. for middling. Other articles unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—L. L. Robinson, Judge Coon, wife and family, E Moses, Lieut. Lorain, Mrs. Mahew and infant, J. D. Thompson and family, Mrs. Q. A. Chase and infant, Mrs. Kohler and infant, M. Wedlock and wife, O. R. McLimore, Stech, Rogers and family, Wm Patterson, A. J. Thayer, A. Busch, Dr. C. H. Bradford, Col. Shiel, Charles Stubbs, D. W. Bryant and wife, Mrs. Monkhouse and daughter, John Oxen and wife, J. H. Pickering and wife, H. Dorland, N. G. Mese, wife and infant, D. L. Triplett and wife, E. F. White, J. E. Coyle, Mrs. Sanborn, J. P. Van Hagan, J. D. Sanborn and wife, A. D. Gorham and wife, Mrs. Brooks, M. J. Byrdliff, Mrs. Kincaid and infant, Mrs. Damon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, H. Johnson and wife, Ten Eyck and wife, Penhallow, D. Slamas, A. Lawellard, Mrs. Harkness and son, Mrs. Slavin and infant, Mrs. Foulk and infant, C. F. McClure, J. W. Treely and wife, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. Barnet, L. Anthony, J. Anthony, F. J. Asia Rumage and family, Minister from Chili, Pedro P. Orfin, Edward Reigten, J. P. Barsin, E. Schober, S. Castenada, wife and family, M. Serilla, M. Lisson, M. Mara, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Miss Joyce, Miss Dansey, L. C. Hecht, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Smith, J. W. Du Preé.

In ship Amazon, from London—James Croft, lady and child, Miss Frances Marks, Mrs. Francis Hewer, William Hewer, Alfred Hewer, all of London; P. C. Gilbert, of Geneva, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 2 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 42 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool. J. G Dale.

Steamer Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Guilia, Bara, Cork and a market. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Harpswell, Stover, Rotterdam. W. Salem: Bavaria, Wood, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.: Victoria, Anderson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Electric, Bell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Dora, Pierson, Cork, Helmboe & Tetens; Lexington, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, Dollner & Potter; Nuggett, Boddie, Aspinwall, Thos. James; Indiana Long, Glasgow, F McDonald: N. Boynton, Miller, Londonderry, J. W. Elwell & Co.; H. Trowbridge Dantze, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brigs Beatrice, Drisko, St. John, W. I., B. F. Small; Crocus, Cowell, Elizabethport, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co., P. R. Curtis, Northwood, Portland, master; W. R. Kibby, Smith, St. Domingo City, via Curacoa, J. & N. Smith & Co., Anna Maria, Page, Queenstown, Jackson & Nevill.

Schooners Oneida, Warren, Barnegat. T. G. Benton & Sons; S Bergen, Tilton, Barnegat, T. G. Benton & Sons; C. C. Steele, Garfield, Bathurst, Beckwith & Rochelle; D. Russell Butler, Hartford, H. S Rockett; Georgia Morris, Leipsic, B. N. Fox & Co.; C. Mathews & Kelly Philadelphia, R. P. Buck & Co.; W. Payson, Stephenson, Wilmington, Del.; J. W. McKee; M. Taylor, Nicketson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; W. Kill ft, Douglass, Halifax, J. S. Whitney & Co; S B. Wheeler, McLoughlin, Philadelphia, ——: Tilton, Tuthill, St John, I B. Gager; O. M. Pettit Clark, Lingan, B. N. Small; Tigris, Shaw, Greenock, ——.

Sloops Rhode Island, Remington, Providence; Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, master; Exerton, Stadbolt, Hartford, B. N. Small; Gleaner, ——, Providence.

Arrived.

U. S. Transport Costzacoalcos, Babcock, Washinton City 36 hours, with passengers to D. Torrance. May 2, at 5:30 P. M., off Hampton Roads, spoke steamer Quaker City, on a cruise. May 3, at 4:30 P. M., off Cape May, saw two steamers supposed to be the Harriet Lane and Star of the South.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall April 25, with mdse. and 360 passengers, and $858,619 in treasure to D. B. Allen & Co. April 28, lat. 19, lon. 75, exchanged papers with steamship North Star, hence for Aspinwall. May 2, at 1:45 P. M., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, spoke steamship Champion.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamtug Portland, Barrett, New-London 18 hours, having ship Benjamin Morgan in tow.

Ship Cincinnatus, (for Boston,) Doane, London and the Downs April 1 in ballast to master. April 6 lat 48 40, lon. 10 15, spoke bark Homer, from Dublin for Matanzas; had picked up a name board with Cornelia in gilt letters on it. April 24, lat. 41, lon. 57, spoke War Hawk from Liverpool for New York. 29th, lat. 41 lon. 66 passed two masts with sails and rigging attached, apparently belonging to a schooner.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool March 27, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 17 ds. W. of the Banks with a succession of westerly winds.

Ship Gl

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

at Bordentown, will leave that place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with Brig.-Gen. Runyon and Staff, proceeding down the Delaware, and *via* the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, to Annapolis and Washington. The troops and stores are in a fleet of fourteen steam-propellers—the *W. Woodward, Fanny Cadwalader, Ozeroid, Delaware, Raritan, Trenton, Patroon, P. W. Brune, Elizabeth, Franklin, Farmer, J. B. Molleson, Eureka* and *Fanny Gardner*.

They will probably pass Philadelphia before 10 this evening. Col. J. Waller, C. E., goes with the contingent as Quartermaster-General as far as Washington.

MOVEMENTS IN DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Del., Friday, May 3.

The Governor's proclamation, mustering the volunteers of the State, has given a new impetus to the war movement here. Three companies were sworn in yesterday. The Governor has made a requisition for 1,000 rifles. Eight or nine hundred rifles and muskets are now in Wilmington, which, when added to the 1,000 called for, will place the State in a condition of defence.

Knights of the Golden Circle are plentiful here, but are keeping very quiet.

A Union meeting will be held in Georgetown in the secession end of the State, Tuesday.

The Governor's proclamation was not signed by the Secretary of the State, suggesting suspicions regarding the loyalty of the latter officer.

MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisburgh, Friday, May 3.

A cold rain, with some snow, prevails, making it very uncomfortable for the soldiers in the tents. The Governor left at 3 o'clock this morning. His destination is supposed to be Washington.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

Hartford, Friday, May 3.

The Legislature unanimously passed, this morning, a bill appropriating $2,000,000 for the organization and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. It provides for ten regiments of volunteers, and for the payment of $10 per month to each man in addition to the regular pay.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

FORT HAMILTON—THE MEN IN CAMP.

Yesterday was a grand gala day at Fort Hamilton. There was a dress parade in the afternoon, to witness which hundreds from the adjoining neighborhood assembled. The Companies of the Third Infantry are in camp. Some sixty tents have been put up in the rear of the Fort, each accommodating from six to fifteen men. Between "the rows" the Companies are paraded and drilled. The quarters in the Fort have been turned over to the care of the Fort Sumter garrison, which mustered yesterday as follows:

	Men.
Company E, (First Artillery,)	30
Company H	33
Band	10
Total, exclusive of officers	73

The soldiers were not paid on the 1st, as stated, and they seem very much disappointed thereat.

THE THIRD REGIMENT OF UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

This Regiment, of which five companies are encamped at Fort Hamilton, has served for many years in New-Mexico and Texas. The men have not slept in a bed for forty months—the camp grass being their couch. They expected to be "housed" on their return to a "populated country," and are not at all pleased at being obliged to lie in the field in weather colder than they have been accustomed to of late, while good barracks are vacant in Lafayette. The Colonel of the Regiment (Bonneaville) is a native of France. Of the other officers 14 were born North and 23 South. The companies at the fort returned from Texas in the *Empire City*. Three others, which had assembled at Indianola to embark for New-York, are reported to have been recaptured by Major Van Dorn. The regular garrison of Fort Pickens, before the addition of the *Atlantic's* troops, consisted of two companies of the gallant Third. The following, then, are the stations of the Regiment: Head-quarters, and five companies, Fort Hamilton; three companies in Texas, two companies at Pickens.

Capt. Mercer, who was detached from the *Powhatan*, has, it is reported, been ordered to assume command of the United States steam frigate *Wabash*, now nearly ready for sea at Brooklyn. This shows that the Government has confidence in the Captain's loyalty.

The U. S. sailing frigate *Potomac* was taken in hands yesterday, to be fitted out. The rigging of the *Roanoke* has commenced. Battery decks are being put on the propellers *Resolute* and *Reliance*. The *Mount Vernon* is almost complete. The *R. R. Cuyler* is in the dry dock. The steamer *Montgomery* came over to the Yard yesterday afternoon. The *Savannah* will be ready to sail in a day or two. The *Huntsville* and the *Dawn* are expected to sail to-day. The officers ordered to the former are: Lieut. Commanding Lynch, Acting Master A. L. Clapp, and three Masters' Mates.

Recruiting in this city, yesterday, sums up as follows: Army—Cedar-st., 1; Hudson-st., 0; Chatham-st., 1. Navy—Cherry-st., 37; South-st., 22. Total, 61.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States steam transport *Chesapeake*, Vail, left last evening direct for Washington City, with 600 barrels provisions and 120 head live cattle. The steamship *Columbia* has now on board 32 men of the Seventy-first Regiment, who will go as escort to the uniforms for the volunteers that sailed in the *R. R. Cuyler*. She has also 12 men of the Twelfth Regiment as escort to 600 stand of arms. The *Columbia* is awaiting the Maine Regiment, which was expected yesterday, and should they arrive, will sail early this morning.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

CORPORATION LOAN IN AID OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The subscriptions to this loan made by eighteen of the City Banks amount to $547,000. The Comptroller yesterday sent a circular to the several Banks which have not subscribed, of which the following is a copy:

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, May 3, 1861.

Sir: The Common Council of this City having, by an ordinance, appropriated the sum of one million dollars "in aid of the defence of the National Union," and authorized the borrowing of that sum upon the bonds of the Corporation, payable on May 1, 1862, with interest at 6 per cent, the same to be expended under the direction of the "Union Defence Committee," a subscription list has been opened at this office for said bonds. Will you have the kindness to inform me, at your earliest convenience, how much we may count on from your Bank towards making up the amount desired for this patriotic purpose?

Very respectfully,
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

UNIFORMS FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

Soon after the passage of the act of the Legislature appointing several men, previously in authority, to uniform and arm the volunteers, a contract was made through, as we understand, Mr. Robert Ferman, with Brooks Brothers, corner of Broadway and Grand-street, for the immediate preparation of 12,000 suits of clothes for the volunteers, making, in all, 36,000 garments. The contract was signed a few days ago. On the day after, which goes very far to show the capacity of New-York firms, the cloth was ordered and furnished, although scarce in the market; 125 cutters were at work, and 5,000 hands were busy putting the cloth in shape for wear. Nearly 5,000 garments are now ready, and the entire contract will be completed in a few days. The overcoats, we learn, are furnished at one dollar less apiece than the same article was furnished in Boston to the Massachusetts troops. Nowhere else in the country could the same amount of work have been performed in the same space of time, and at the same time so satisfactory to the inspectors.

UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Union Defence Committee, yesterday, received answers from the Governors of the 13 loyal States, as to the progress of raising volunteers. In these States 63 regiments are fully armed, equipped and ready for service, and it is believed that 100,000 troops can be placed in the field within two weeks—twenty-two other regiments being in the course of equipment. Constant applications are being received by the Committee for the supply of necessaries of life to our volunteers at Washington. The Committee is ready and anxious to forward them, but the War Department interferes with "the restrictions of the service." The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Committee from the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence:

"It is unnecessary that your Committee forward any subsistence stores composing the regular army rations; also, that if you forward any articles of subsistence, they should be potatoes and other green vegetables, and preserved do., fruits, &c.; and that the articles be forwarded direct to the regiment for which they are intended."

As the Committee desire to send many articles of clothing, and also to give the volunteers an opportunity to continue something like their regular mode of life, these petty restrictions of the Department are not received with favor.

An order has just been issued from the Ordnance Department, providing that all requisitions for ordnance stores must come through the ordnance officer. This will prevent the fulfillment of the order of Gen. Wool for sixteen gun carriages, to fit the guns bought of Mr. Kemble.

The Committee has tendered Gen. Wool a complimentary dinner, which the General has modestly declined.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

This Brigade, Washington N. Bartlett, Colonel Commandant, has been accepted by the State. All persons holding rolls of the Naval Brigade are requested to send them in immediately.

FURTHER SEIZURES OF REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION INTENDED FOR THE REBELS, BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Mr. Holland, of the American Express Company, informed Marshal Murray that a suspicious looking box, marked "Hannibal, Mo.," had been left in an unaccountable manner at that office to be forwarded. Deputies Horton and Borst examined the box, and found it contained 24 first-class six-barreled revolvers and 500 percussion cartridges, to be used in the revolvers. The box and contents were seized and conveyed to the office of the Marshal. A short time since the schooner *Wide World*, bound for Savannah, being unable to get a clearance with her cargo, it was unloaded and placed in a storehouse on Pearl-street, between Wall-street and Coenties-slip. The Marshal yesterday seized two boxes of the cargo thus stored, containing 5,000,000 percussion caps for muskets.

RAISING OF A FLAG AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDING IN WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

A fine flag was raised yesterday on the roof of the New-York University, by Capt. Jones, of Harper's Ferry, the man who "spoiled" the arms the Secessionists expected to get at that famous Arsenal. He was introduced to the students by Rev. Dr. Bethune, Chancellor Ferris having offered prayer. The "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and other National airs were sung. Dr. Bathune and Senator Baker, from Oregon, addressed the students, the former stating that Capt. Jones was a man more of action than of words. The gallant Captain, after some brief but appropriate remarks, sent the flag up the pole, amid the vociferous cheers of ladies as well as gentlemen, the students cheering louder than anybody, but not with a better will.

SEIZURE OF REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION AND PERCUSSION CAPS.

Yesterday a messenger from the American Express Company dispatched by Mr. Holland, visited the United States Marshal's office, and informed the authorities there that a box, of suspicious appearance, had been left with them, directed to Hannibal, Mo. Messrs. Horton and Vorst accordingly proceeded to investigate, and on opening the box, found that it contained 24 six barreled revolvers of the newest fashion, and 500 ball-cartridge. From information received, the same officers proceeded to Bailey & Miller's, No. 92 Water street, and seized two boxes of percussion-caps, containing about 5,000,000, directed to Savannah. The whole were taken to the Marshal's office. No arrests were made, none of the suspected parties being present.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD.

An appeal is made to the patriotic citizens of New-York in behalf of this corps. These men are now without the common necessaries of life. As the Government will furnish nothing until they are mustered into service, donations of blankets, money or provisions will be most thankfully received by the Quartermaster or any member of the Committee, who will acknowledge the same through the Press. J. H. Hobart Ward, Colonel; Addison Farnsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel; James Decatur Potter, Major; Louis F. Minard, Daniel D. Conover, Daniel H. Gavitt, Executive Committee; William Tilden, Treasurer. Major Hubble will muster into service five companies of this Regiment to-day. The remainder will be mustered in on Tuesday.

THE EX-MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The ex-members of this corps are forming a Home Guard, for the protection of citizens and property during the absence of the regiment. The various companies are appointing Committees to wait upon and assist the families—many of whom are sadly in need of assistance—of those men belonging to this regiment who have gone to fight in defence of the Union.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Four Companies of this Regiment, Col. George B. Hall, will be mustered into service to-day. These men will be uniformed and equipped some time next week.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

A large military tent has been pitched in Union-square by Col. Rieer for the enrollment of volunteers. Rev. Mr. Goss, of the Evangelical Alliance, will preach to the soldiers, in this tent, to-morrow, at 3½ P. M.

COL. WILSON'S ZOUAVES.

Many injurious reports have been circulated respecting the men under the command of this gentleman, which are utterly without foundation. Col. Wilson says: "My privates are hard-working, honest men, a large portion of whom have seen active service, and will compare favorably with any body of men enlisted here or elsewhere for order and devotion to the cause in which they have pledged their services. Their only desire and anxiety is to be sent immediately to the scene of action."

THE METROPOLITAN HOME GUARDS.

Delegations from the different organizations of Home Guards are going to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consolidating the various bodies.

A RIGHT SORT OF PRESENT.

Mr. Rutherford, of this City, a late member of the Seventh Regiment, is sending by the *Niagara*, to-day, two twelve-pound howitzers, complete, as a present to that celebrated corps.

THE ALBANY BURGESS CORPS.

Eighty-eight men of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, known by the above name, will leave for Annapolis, to-day, at 12 M., in the steam-frigate *Niagara*.

SALEM SAPPERS AND MINERS.

A detachment of this corps, forty in number, will also leave to-day in the *Niagara*.

SALEM ZOUAVES.

The *Niagara* will also take out the men of this Regiment who were detailed to bring the ship *Constitution* to this port. There are about sixty of them.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

Col. McChesney's command did not go into encampment to day at Hamilton Square, on account of the want of tents. It is expected that they will go under canvass on the Eclipse Race Course, Long Island.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will be inspected in Washington Parade Ground on Tuesday next, 3 o'clock, by the Regimental officers. All the men will muster in full marching order.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The head-quarters of this regiment are at 800 Broadway. Nearly 800 men have been enrolled. To-day they will be mustered into service by Gen. Dowd. It is expected they will go into quarters on Bedloe's Island Monday.

GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.

One hundred and sixty men have enrolled their names to-day, making nearly a full complement. The Head-quarters are at Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Donations of blankets, shirts, &c., would be very acceptable to this Regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT OF FIREMEN ZOUAVES.

A meeting will be held at the Gotham, No. 298 Bowery, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a second regiment of Firemen Zouaves, with John Balch, Assistant Engineer, as Colonel, and George Alker, Assistant Engineer, as Lieutenant-Colonel. Firemen are invited to attend.

HOME GUARD OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

This company, organized by men who have served in the British Army, Irish Constabulary and Revenue Police, will meet at No. 76 Prince-street to morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. Hawkins, was inspected yesterday by Major Hubble, and will be mustered into service to-day. It is supposed they will go into quarters on Riker's Island.

MEETING OF HUNGARIANS.

A meeting of Hungarians will take place this evening, at the Astor House, at 7½ o'clock. Hungarians are requested to attend.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

A large quantity of supplies will be taken in the *Niagara* for the use of the army in Washington. A number of men will go in this ship, to be detached for special duty connected with the army.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The following telegraphic correspondence has just been published:

Albany, April 30, 1861.

Hon. William H. Seward, Washington:

Will there not be a requisition for more troops from this State? One hundred regiments can be mustered into the service easier than they can be repressed.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. Seward replied:

Washington, April 30, 1861.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, Albany:

Probably no more for three months' service; but forty thousand more volunteers are to be accepted for three years, or during the war.

The Albany Regiment has arrived. All honor to New-York. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL TO BE PROTECTED.

We have received the following note from the President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, conveying the gratifying information that our California mail service is to be protected by the Government:

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New-York, May 3, 1861.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I have received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, advising me that he had ordered one of the steam sloops-of-war now in the Pacific to Acapulco, for the protection of our steamers while coaling at port. This, with other precautions, will insure their entire safety, with their passengers, mails and treasure. Very respectfully,

ALLAN McLANE, President.

THE EXPECTED ATTACK ON CAIRO.

Cairo, Ill., Friday, May 3.

Passengers from below continue to report the assembling of bodies of men. It is said they lack arms.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Western Kentucky, where disloyalty has been the most marked.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM CAIRO AND THE WESTERN RIVERS.

MISSOURI RESISTING—FORTIFICATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI BELOW—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION NORTHWARD—FLOOD IN THE RIVERS.

Cairo, Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

It is rumored that the Missourians are about planting a battery of heavy ordnance on the Mississippi River, opposite this point.

Gen. Pillow has been appointed by Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, to supervise the erection of batteries and arrange other means of defence along the Mississippi River, at and above Memphis. A point just above Memphis; Randolph, 60 miles above, and Columbus, Ky., if it be allowed to be occupied, will be defended by batteries under Gen. Pillow's direction.

From St. Louis to Cairo there is over twenty feet depth of water, and Cairo is much inconvenienced by water oozing through the levee. Threats are made by Secessionists to cut the levee, and overflow the place. Such an act would cause an immense loss of property and great loss of life.

Every boat landing at Cairo from Memphis has great numbers of passengers—every boat, *three hundred to four hundred*. The following, from the Memphis *Bulletin* explains the reason:

"The *Glendale*, which left here Wednesday evening, arrived at Cairo last night about 8 o'clock, with no less than *two hundred abolitionists* from this city on board, *who have lived here for years*, and sent away every dollar they made.

We were informed, that all the way up to Hickman, they kept very silent, but as soon as the boat came in sight of Illinois *they commenced rejoicing that they could then breathe freer and easier*. They heaped curses on Memphis, and wished it sunk."

Boats from New-Orleans to St. Louis have raised the price of deck passage to $25—former cabin fare. The purpose is to prevent men from escaping North and force them into the secession army.

The General Assembly of Tennessee has just passed the following resolution, which means something:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That, in view of the dearth of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereals and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the entire South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass.

At last accounts the river was three miles wide at St. Paul, while the Minnesota was never so high in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At Chaska three thousand cords of wood had floated away, and the town was entirely under water.

Considerable numbers of troops are congregating at Memphis, and their purpose is, they say, when strong enough, to attack. The Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which run through the heart of Tennessee, and through Western Kentucky, emptying into the Ohio 50 and 60 miles above Cairo, can float out a heavy flotilla for aiding the attack from the East.

WATCH.

THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE ARMING.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, May 3, 1861.

The Common Council appropriated $200,000 for arming the city, subject to ratification by the citizens.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

East Hampton, Friday, May 3.

Five war vessels passed within two miles of our shore, bound South, about 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening. They were probably the blockading fleet from Boston.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN FORT PICKENS.

We are permitted to publish the following letter received by a gentleman in this City from an officer in Fort Pickens:

Fort Pickens, Florida, Thursday, April 18, 1861.

My Dear ——: You now knowwhere we were going when we left New-York. We encountered a fearful storm on Monday, which continued until Wednesday night. We reached Key West on Saturday, reached Tortugas on Sunday, and sailed that night for Pensacola. Just before reaching here the cat jumped out of the bag. We had had much fun trying to worm something out of Col. Brown—thought *he* wouldn't get sea-sick for fear of *letting something out*, and everybody had some stock—some Cuba, some Domingo, some Texas, and some Ship Island. We got here Tuesday evening, just before dark. The plan was for the war steamer *Powhatan* to go straight in when she arrived—go beyond the reach of the guns of Forts McRae and Barrancas and come to anchor. Under cover of her guns we could land men and stores. But we got here first, fortunately. Soon after dark, after our arrival, unusual activity was observed on the other side, and they concluded that Fort Pickens was to be attacked, and they sent up their two rockets as a signal to the fleet to come to their aid. Great anxiety was felt for fear they would attack and thus prevent our landing, as the *Powhatan* had not arrived and gotten inside. The men were supplied with ammunition, one day's rations, and as many as could be carried went ashore in the navy boats, ready to fight their way up, and all expecting it of course. The artillery were to land after the infantry, so we had to wait, and we finally got off about daybreak. We rowed up under the guns of Fort McRae, and landed on the beach in fine range, and expected their shot and shells to be poured down upon us. But they were not ready, for some cause unknown to us. The next day they landed nearly all the horses, and have now all on shore, with the batteries. Great activity is manifest on the other shore.

But I think they will not attack us for some time, and perhaps not at all. I most certainly pray that civil war may be avoided, but fear it cannot. They have not dared attack the fort even when Slemmer had only 80 men. Now we will soon have about 1 000, and Gen. Bragg will be a long time in getting inside these walls. Everything is on a war footing, and when we get a few more 8-inch columbiads mounted, we can shell them out of every place around us. They offered $15 per month to the soldiers in Texas to join the Confederate army, and offered the officers increased rank and pay. They passed a law absolving any one from his oath of allegiance if he would join their army—but neither a soldier nor officer would go. They have offered large sums to cause treachery in Slemmer's company. But we'll flax them out yet.

LATE FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Tribune.

The following are extracts of a letter received this morning, dated:

Pensacola, April 18—8 P. M.

I stated in my last letter that the Federalists had demanded that the Navy-yard should be given up. That was a false report. It was contradicted last night, but too late to make the correction in my letter.

The commander of Fort Pickens had an interview with Gen. Bragg yesterday evening, and asked permission of him to send a messenger to Washington. Of course the request was not granted.

The Federalists say they will act entirely on the defensive, consequently there will not be any fighting for two weeks, if then. *Gen. Bragg will have ample time to prepare to make an attack on Fort Pickens.*

Wm. H. Lamberton was arrested last night at 8 o'clock, charged with communicating with the ships and Fort Pickens. He has been looked upon with an eye of suspicion for some time. I understand that he will be sent to Montgomery to-night, and if what is reported be true, he will stand a very good chance to follow Capt. Jones. Lamberton is ordered to leave on the cars to-night. His family will also be sent up to night. I believe he deserves death, under the present circumstances.

MOVEMENTS OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 3.

Major Anderson passed through this city at noon to-day, *en route* to Washington. He was recognized in passing from depôt to depôt, and was greeted with intense enthusiasm.

TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Inquirer* publishes what it calls a full list of troops assembled there. Besides 600 South Carolina volunteers, there are 2,276 Virginia volunteers quartered in the city, and 61 Cavalry, making a total at that place of 2 937. Then it is reported that there are some 5,000 troops now stationed at Harper's Ferry; between 1,500 and 2,000 at Norfolk; between 3,000 and 4 000 at Alexandria; several companies at Fredericksburgh, and over two hundred companies now ready to leave for any point to which they may be ordered, at a moment's notice.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

A letter dated at Montgomery on the 18th inst., and published in the Savannah *Republican*, says:

"Vice President Stephens has returned to the city, and will fill the Presidential chair in the temporary absence of His Excellency, who is reported to be making arrangements for establishing his head-quarters at Richmond. This is of itself a significant fact. His army of fifty thousand men will be equipped and ready for the field in thirty days' time, and will be joined by as many more, if necessary, before he reaches head-quarters.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writing on the 25th of April, notices the arrival of the *Star of the West* at that place, and says that the wages of the seamen amounting to $1,800 were paid by the C. S. A.

Gov. Moore has determined to confiscate 400 bags of cotton belonging to parties in this city and reported for muskets seized here belonging to Alabama.

Hon. H. W. Hilliard has been appointed Commissioner from the C. S. A. to Tennessee.

Arrangements were nearly perfected for carrying the mails independently of the United States.

Gen. Bragg had called for 2,000 more men, fearing that the United States force on Santa Rosa Island would attack him in the rear.

UNION MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Speeches of Gov. Stanton, of Kansas; Senator Foote, of Vermont; and Mayor Wood—The Government to be Sustained at all Hazards.

About a hundred representative citizens gathered at the head-quarters of the Home Guard, Room No. 41 Astor House, yesterday morning, in expectation of the welcome of Vice-President Hamlin by the Committee of the Guard. Mr. Hamlin was, however, called away on important business connected with the Maine regiments, and could not be present. The Committee, however, succeeded in capturing Gov. C. B. Stanton, of Kansas, who was formally welcomed by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer, on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. Stanton replied in a lengthy and able speech, reviewing the causes, the present position and probable results of the difficulties now surrounding the administration of the Government. It had been charged that this was a fratricidal war, but, he believed that the Government could engage in none more justifiable. The South was totally unjustified in its attacks upon the Government. The doctrine of the right of secession was never countenanced by Jefferson, or Madison, or Jackson. He denied that the rebellion had its origin in any aggression of the North or the Federal Government, or in anything but the mad ambition of Southern leaders. The interests of the loyal States would not admit of the possibility of recognizing the right of secession. The rebels must be put down. The weakness of the South in the Union was the natural result of that Union, which, while it put a limit to the importation of slaves, put no limit upon the immigration of free whites. The rebellion really commenced with the planting of the batteries in Charleston harbor, before a gun was fired. The patience and forbearance of the Government and people, which had withstood so many treasonable acts of the South, was now all gone, and the people of the loyal States were roused to a man, abandoning all old party lines in the defence of the old flag, and for the preservation of the Government.

It was necessary to checkmate treason whenever it made a movement. *If it be necessary to march upon Richmond*, [applause] he believed the Government ought to do it, and to *take possession of New Orleans, too*; for that was the great reservoir of treason—the resources of the Southern Confederacy. [Thunders of applause.] When they cut off New-Orleans, they cut off the head of the rebellion. [Applause.] But this was not a war of subjugation. It was not to destroy Richmond and Charleston and New Orleans, that he would have them taken, but to save them. He believed that the raising of the national flag in those cities, and throughout the Southern States, would furnish a rallying point for a great majority of Union men. [Applause.] Nor was this a war against Slavery. He believed that the North would be equally prompt to send their armies to put down servile insurrection. [Great applause, and a voice, "That's so."] But at all hazards the people must put down that idea that a citizen owes allegiance first to his State, paramount to that allegiance which he owes to the Federal Government. [Applause.] They must rather sustain the idea of the patriot Clay, that the citizen owes his first allegiance to the General Government. He believed that this contest would not be concluded until either the leaders of the Southern Confederacy were driven from the land, or had met the reward of traitors. In reply to a question, Mr. Stanton expressed the opinion that the South would fight and fight desperately.

Mr. Shaffer then, in a humorous speech, welcomed Senator Foote, of Vermont, as a gentleman who, though accustomed to breathing pure mountain air, would have no objection to eating turtle soup in season on the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. [Laughter.]

Senator Foote responded in a patriotic speech, indorsing the sentiments already uttered, and likewise expressing the opinion that the war, to be rendered completely defensive, should be prosecuted to the points where the traitors are assembled, and the laws vigorously enforced.

Mr. Shaffer then briefly welcomed Mayor Wood, (who had been escorted to the room by a Committee,) and explained to him the objects of the Home Guard.

Mayor Wood responded in an appropriate speech, expressing his doubts of the possibility of an attack on New-York, either from traitors at home, or foes from abroad. He however approved of the organization being ready for any emergency, and promised it all the support in his power. He warmly commended the general uprising to sustain the Government, and said the question was now to be decided in the face of an anxious world, whether a republican form of self-government could be sustained. The Mayor's excellent Union sentiments were warmly applauded.

The various gentlemen present were then formally introduced to Senator Foote and Gov. Stanton.

On motion of Hon. John Cochrane, the various ward organizations of the Home Guard were requested to elect three delegates each to the meeting at Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, said delegates to report at the Astor House on Saturday morning in person.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Old Knickerbocker Gone.—The funeral of Peter Ebbin, aged 91, a native of this City, and the last but sixteen of the veritable Knickerbockers surviving, took place at Trinity Church yesterday, and was numerously attended by citizens, as well as by the officers and ministers of the Church, Rev. Dr. Vinton officiating. The venerable deceased was organist of Trinity Church for *fifty years*, and was succeded in 1850 by Dr. Hodges. He dined on Christmas last with his descendants of *five* generations, viz.: children, grandchildren, great grand and great great grandchildren, and only a few days since was walking the streets with the apparent vigor of a hale man of 70. His son, Henry Ebbin, is the well-known builder of the largest organs in the country. His grandson, H. Ebbin, Jr., U. S. N., is now doing his duty to his country at Fort Pickens.

Board of Police Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Board, held yesterday, about 240 transfers were made to form the forces of the new Precincts. The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That honorable mention be made on the records of the Department of the gallant conduct of Patrolmen Ross and Flinn, in the arrest of John Scammel, in the Fourth Ward, on the night of the 1st of May last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

New-Utrecht.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in New-Utrecht on Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising a fund for the aid and support of volunteers and their families, and to organize a Home Guard. A considerable sum was subscribed on the spot, and several young men volunteered for the war. Speeches were made by Col. T. B. Thorpe, W. J. A. Fuller, T. G. Bergen and Arch. Young.

Eighth Ward.—A Relief Association has been organized in this Ward, to provide hospital stores for the volunteers.

Common Council.—The last meeting of the present Board of Aldermen was held last evening, when nearly all of the business of the year was closed up, resolutions of thanks to the officers were adopted, and the Board adjourned. The new Aldermen take their seats on Monday next.

Obituary.

Anthony Philip Heinrich, the celebrated musical composer, died at an early hour yesterday morning, in the eighty-first year of his age, after a lingering illness of four months. He was well known, both in this country and in Europe. His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 33 Bayard-street, at 2 P. M. to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 3, 1861.

Flour firm but quiet. Wheat advancing; sales 5,000 bush. Red at $1 33@$1 35; White, $1 40@$1 50. Corn wanted; Yellow at 63c.@65c. Whisky slow of sale at 17½c.@18c.

New-Orleans, Thursday, May 2.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 650 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for middling. Other articles unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall—L. L. Robinson, Judge Coon, wife and family, E Moses, Lieut. Lorain, Mrs. Mahew and infant, J. D. Thompson and family, Mrs. Q. A. Chase and infant, Mrs. Kohler and infant, M. Wedrick and wife, O. R. McLimore, Steph. Rogers and family, Wm. Patterson, A. J. Thayer, A. Busch, Dr. C. H. Bradford, Col. Shtick, Charles Stubbs, D. W. Bryant and wife, Mrs. Monkhouse and daughter, John Oxen and wife, J. E. Pickering and wife, H. Dorland, N. G. Mese, wife and infant, D. L. Triplett and wife, E. F. White, J. E. Coyle, Mrs. Sanborn, J. P. Van Hagan, J. B. Sanborn and wife, A. D. Gorham and wife, Mrs. Brooks, M. J. Hydliff, Mrs. Kincaid and infant, Mrs. Damon and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Young, H. Johnson and wife, Ten Eyck and wife, Peshallow, A Thomas, A. Brodhead, Mrs. Hartshorn and son, Mrs. Gowin and infant, Mrs. Foulk and infant, C. F. McOhare, J. W. Treely and wife, Mrs. Col. Baker, Mrs. Barnet, L. Anthony, J. Anthony, F. J. Asta, Buenaga and family, Minister from Chili, Pedro P. Ortiz, Edward Reigten, J. P. Barsina, E. Schober, S. Castanada, wife, sister and family, M. Serilla, M. Lisson, M. Mara, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Miss Joyce, Miss Dansey, L. C. Hecht, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Smith, J. W. Du Fred.

In ship Amazon, from London—James Croft, lady and child, Miss Frances Mark, Mrs. Francis Hewer, William Hewer, Alfred Hewer, all of London; P. C. Gilbert, of Geneva, N. Y.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon rises.. 2 36
High water—This day.
Sandy Hook. 3 45 | Gov. Island.. 4 31 | Hell Gate... 5 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, May 3.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool J. G Dale.

Steamer Madgie, Bell, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships Guilia, Bara, Cork and a market. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Harpswell, Stover, Rotterdam. W. Salem: Bavaria, Wood, Havre. W. Whitlock, Jr.: Victoria, Anderson, London. E. E. Morgan & Wiley: Electric, Bell, Liverpool. Williams & Guion; Orient, Hill, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Barks Dora, Pierson Cork. Holmboe & Teteus; Lexington, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, Dollner & Potter; Nuggat, Boddie, Aspinwall, Thos. James; Indiana Long, Glasgow, F. McDonald; N. Soyerton, Miller, Londonderry. J. W. Elwell & Co.; H. Trowbridge, Dantze, Barbadoes. H. Trowbridge & Sons.

Brigs Beatrice, Drisko, St. John, W. I., B. F. Small; Orocna, Cowell, Elizabethport. J. W. Elwell & Co.; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda. Smith, Jones & Co.; P. R. Curtis, Northwood, Portland, master; W. R. Kirby, Smith, St Domingo City, via Curacoa. J. & N. Smith & Co.; Anna Maria, Page, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Schooners Orelia, Warren, Bremen. T. G. Benton & Sons; B Fergen, Tilton, Barnegat. T. G. Benton & Sons; C. C Steele, Garfield, Bathurst. Beckwith & Rochelle; D. Russell Butler, Hartford. H. S Rockett; Georgia, Morris, Leipsic. B. N. Fox & Co.; O. Mathews, Kelly Philadelphia. R. P. Buck & Co.; W. Payson, Stephenson, Wilmington, Del. J. W. McKee; M. Taylor, Nickerson, Philadelphia. J. W. McKee; W. Elliott, Douglass, Halifax. J. S. Whitney & Co.; S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Philadelphia. ——; Tilton, Tuthill, St. John. I. B. Ogier; O. M. Pettit, Clark, Lingan, B. N. Small; Tigris, Shaw, Greenock.

Sloops Rhode Island, Remington, Providence; Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, master; Exerton, Shadbolt, Hartford, B. N. Small; Gleaner, ——, Providence.

Arrived.

U. S. Transport Contzacoalcos, Babcock, Washington City 30 hours, with passengers to D. Torrance. May 2, at 5:30 P. M. off Hampton Roads, spoke steamer Quaker City on a cruise. May 3, at 4:30 P. M., off Cape May, saw two steamers supposed to be the Harriet Lane and Star of the South.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall April 28, with mdse. and 360 passengers, and $838,689 in treasure to D. B. Allen & Co. April 24 lat. 19, lon. 75, exchanged papers with steamship North Star, hence for Aspinwall. May 2, at 1:45 P. M., lat. 36 30, lon. 73 40, spoke steamship Champion.

Steamer Potomac, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamship Portland, Barrett, New-London 18 hours, having ship Benjamin Morgan in tow.

Ship Cincinnatus (fo Boston,) Doane, London and the Downs April 1 in ballast to master. April 6 lat 48 40, lon. 10 05, spoke bark Hemet, from Dublin for Matanzas; had picked up a name board with Cornelia in gilt letters on it. April 24, lat. 41, lon. 57, spoke War Hawk, from Liverpool for New York, 28th, lat. 41, lon. 65 passed two masts with sails and rigging attached, apparently belonging to a schooner.

Ship Marcia C. Day, Chase, Liverpool March 27, in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Been 17 ds. W. of the Banks with a succession of westerly winds.

Ship Glendower, (of Newburyport,) Emerton, Liverpool 28 ds., with coal to master. April 2d, off George's Shoal, spoke ship Monsoon, from Liverpool for New-York.

Ship Adele, (Hanov.) Clarssey, Antwerp, via Rye, Eng. March 25, with mdse. and 16 passengers to W. W. Schmidt & Co. Experienced heavy W. N. W. and S. W. gales during the passage; in lat. 44 50, lon 38 40, sprung jib boom and lost sails. April 20, lat. 43 28, lon. 55 04, passed ship Dublin, of Boston, stg. E. by N.; had a black ball over her ensign. 22d, lat. 43 39, lon. 58